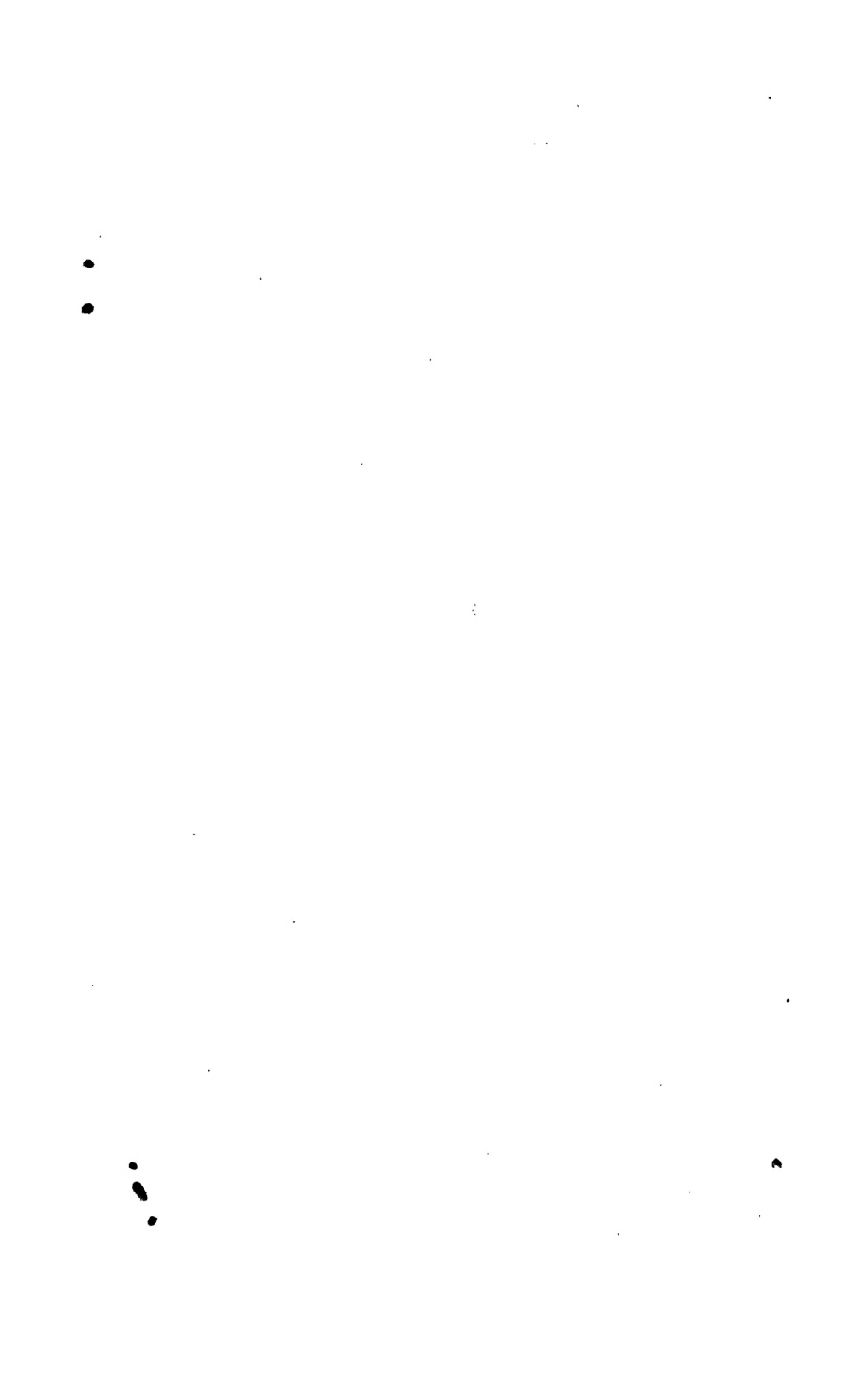


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THE निवेद्य सचिवालय पुस्तकालय
बैनीताल
IMPERIAL GAZETTEER
OF INDIA

VOL. XXV

INDEX

NEW EDITION

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PREFACE

THIS Index to the twenty-four volumes of the *Gazetteer* has been compiled, under the supervision of the English editor, by Miss Petherbridge and her staff of assistants, among whom special mention may be made of the services of Miss D. K. Bloxam.

In the main, the plan adopted in the last edition has been followed; but, while local references to headings of almost universal occurrence—such as Christians, Districts, History, &c.—are now omitted, space has been found for the insertion of many more personal names and words of only occasional mention. Thus, though the body of the work is increased from thirteen to twenty-four volumes, the number of pages of the Index has only risen proportionately from 350 to 631.

The general rule has been to place first under each heading any references in the four volumes of 'The Indian Empire,' and then to follow with the references in the other volumes in alphabetical sequence, thus occasionally producing chronological disorder. In the arrangement of names common to more than one person, chronology has been the chief consideration, though rulers of the same dynasty have been kept together, and Englishmen come in the order of their Christian names. Some inconsistency may be detected in the order of composite words, as to which there seems to be no absolute agreement among index-makers, especially when dealing with Oriental compounds. So far as possible, the principle adopted has been, not to follow all the letters alphabetically through such a word, but to place first any word appended but not joined to the leading word, and then the compounds: e.g. Muhammad, Muhammad Shāh, Muhammadābād.

The Glossary prefixed to the Index has been compiled by Mr. R. Burn, the Indian editor.

Its object and its plan differ from those of more elaborate Indian Glossaries, of which a list¹ may be found in the second edition of Yule and Burnell's *Hobson-Jobson* (pp. xxiii, xxiv). Throughout the *Gazetteer* the use of vernacular terms has been generally avoided, except where they could not be translated concisely, or where they were intentionally introduced for the benefit of readers in India. Such vernacular terms are explained in the Glossary, which also includes English expressions that have acquired technical meanings in official use. Where it seemed desirable to give further information than the brief definition in the Glossary, a reference has been added to the volume and page of the *Gazetteer* at which a fuller explanation will be found. The different senses in which the same term is sometimes used in different parts of India, or in different connexions, have been distinguished. In the case of certain crops of wide distribution and a few official designations, synonyms have been appended. Ordinarily, the main heading for a vernacular term is the Hindustāni form, where this is the form used in the publications of the Government of India.

¹ To that list may be added the Index volume by E. Thurston to Watt's *Dictionary of Economic Products* (Calcutta, 1896), and the Hindustāni-English Vocabulary of Indian Birds by Lieut.-Colonel D. C. Phillott and Gobin Lal Bonnerjee (*J.A.S.B.* 1908, pp. 55-79).

GLOSSARY

- Ābkāri.** Excise of liquors and drugs.
- Adad.** A pulse, *Phaseolus radiatus*.
- Agar.** A perfume distilled from the resinous sap of the agar tree, *Aquilaria Agallocha*.
- Agrahāra.** A free grant of land for the upkeep of Hindu temples.
- Āhar.** A reservoir attached to an artificial irrigation channel, Bihār (xii, p. 202).
- Āhu.** Summer rice, Assam (vi, p. 54); syn. āus.
- Ain.** A timber tree, *Terminalia tomentosa*.
- Āin-i-Akbarī.** A comprehensive account of India under the Mughal emperor Akbar, compiled in 1590 by Abul Fazl.
- Ajlāf.** Low-class Muhammadans.
- Akunwun.** A subordinate revenue official, Burma.
- Āl.** A plant, the root of which produces a rich red dye, *Morinda tinctoria* (iii, p. 183).
- Alsī.** Linseed, *Linum usitatissimum*.
- Āman.** The late rice crop, Bengal; syn. sāli, Assam.
- Ambādi.** Name in Western India for the fibre plant, *Hibiscus cannabinus*; syn. patsan.
- Āmil.** A subordinate executive official under native rule; in Sind the name is still applied to Hindus of the clerical class (xxii, p. 407).
- Anicut.** A dam or weir across a river for irrigation purposes, Southern India (iii, p. 326).
- Anjan.** A timber tree, *Hardwickia binata*.
- Arhar.** A pulse, *Cajanus indicus*; syn. tur, Bombay; tuar, Central Provinces and Central India; rahar, Bengal.
- Aruga.** Name in Southern India for a small millet, *Paspalum scrobiculatum*; syn. kodon.
- Assets.** See Net Assets.
- Āus.** The early rice crop, Bengal; syn. āhu, Assam.
- Avare.** A pulse, *Dolichos Lablab*.
- Avatār.** An incarnation of Vishnu.
- Bābar.** A grass used for making paper.
- Babūl, Bābul.** A common thorny tree, the bark of which is used for tanning, *Acacia arabica*.

- Bafta.** Formerly the name of a kind of fine calico ; now used for silk fabrics.
- Baghia.** A native boat.
- Bairāgi.** A Hindu religious mendicant.
- Baisurai, baisuri.** A weed which spreads in dry weather and hinders cultivation, *Pluchea lanceolata*.
- Bājra.** The bulrush millet, a common food-grain, *Pennisetum typhoides* ; syn. cambu, Madras.
- Band.** A dam or embankment.
- Bāndh.** A dam.
- Bāne.** An open glade, Mysore.
- Bāngar.** Upland country as opposed to land liable to flooding (khādar), Northern India.
- Banteng.** See Tsine.
- Banti.** Name in Gujarāt for a small millet, *Panicum flavidum*.
- Banyan.** A species of fig-tree, *Ficus indica*.
- Bāo.** Long-stemmed rice grown in low-lying land, Assam (vi, p. 54).
- Bārahdarī.** A summer-house ; lit. 'having twelve doors.'
- Bārasingha.** The swamp deer, *Cervus duvauceli* (i, p. 236).
- Bastī.** (1) A village, or collection of huts ; (2) a Jain temple, Kanara.
- Batta.** Lit. 'discount,' and hence allowances by way of compensation (iv, pp. 341, 372).
- Bāvto.** Name in Gujarāt for a small millet, *Panicum frumentaceum*.
- Bāzār.** (1) A street lined with shops, India proper ; (2) a covered market, Burma.
- Beheda, behera.** A tree, *Terminalia belerica*.
- Ber.** A thorny shrub bearing a fruit like a small plum, *Zizyphus jujuba*.
- Bewar.** Name in Central Provinces for shifting cultivation in jungles and hill-sides ; syn. taungya, Burma ; jhūm, North-Eastern India.
- Bhadoi.** Early autumn crop, Northern India, reaped in the month Bhadon.
- Bhaiyāchārā.** A variety of land tenure in Northern India (xxiv, p. 230).
- Bhang.** The dried leaves of the hemp plant, *Cannabis sativa*, a mild narcotic (iv, p. 259).
- Bhanwar.** Light sandy soil ; syn. bhūr.
- Bharal.** A Himālayan wild sheep, *Ovis nahura* (i, p. 233).
- Bhūm.** A class of tenure in Rājputāna (v, p. 160 ; xxi, p. 148).
- Bhūmiā.** The holder of a bhūm tenure.

- Bhūmiāt.** (1) Land held on the bhūm tenure; (2) a petty chiefship in Central India (viii, pp. 146, 147).
- Bhūr.** Light sandy soil.
- Bhūsa.** Chaff, for fodder.
- Bidri.** A class of ornamental metal-work, in which blackened pewter is inlaid with silver (viii, p. 167; xiii, p. 264); named from the town of Bīdar, Hyderābād.
- Bigha.** A measure of land, varying widely; the standard bigha is generally five-eighths of an acre.
- Bil.** Name for a swamp in Bengal; syn. jhīl.
- Black cotton soil.** A dark-coloured soil, very retentive of moisture, found in Central and Southern India (iii, p. 9); syn. regar.
- Board of Revenue.** The chief controlling revenue authority in Bengal, the United Provinces, and Madras (iv, p. 47).
- Bobabaing.** Land held on an hereditary freehold tenure, Burma.
- Boli.** Form of speech, or dialect.
- Bor.** A thorny tree producing a fruit like a small plum, *Zizyphus Jujuba*.
- Boro.** Summer rice, Bengal.
- Boyā.** A grass from which rope is made, *Saccharum ciliare*.
- Brinjāl.** A vegetable, *Solanum Melongena*; syn. egg-plant.
- Bunder, bandar.** A harbour or port.
- Burhel.** See Bharal.
- Cadjān.** Palm leaves, used for thatch.
- Cambu.** Name in Southern India for the bulrush millet, *Pennisetum typhoideum*; syn. bājra.
- Chabūtra.** A platform of mud or plastered brick, used for social gatherings, Northern India.
- Chādar.** A sheet worn as a shawl by men, and sometimes by women.
- Chaitya.** An ancient Buddhist chapel (ii, p. 162).
- Chakla.** (1) A subdivision of territory under native rule; (2) the prostitutes' quarter in a town.
- Chālisa.** Forty. Used as a contraction for 1840, the Samvat year corresponding to A.D. 1783-4, when a great famine prevailed throughout Northern India.
- Chalka.** A finely pulverized reddish soil (xiii, p. 251).
- Chambeli.** Jasmine, *Jasminum grandiflorum*.
- Chamapak.** A tree with fragrant blossoms, *Michelia Champaca*.
- Chapari.** Land liable to flooding on the bank of a river, Assam (vi, p. 54).

- Chapṭī.** A cake of unleavened bread.
- Chaprāsi.** An orderly or messenger, Northern India; syn. *pattawāla*, Bombay; *peon*, Madras.
- Char.** Land thrown up in the bed of a river, Eastern Bengal and Assam.
- Charas.** The resin of the hemp plant, *Cannabis sativa*, used for smoking (iv, p. 259).
- Chattram.** A resthouse for pilgrims or high-caste travellers, Madras.
- Chandhri.** Under native rule, a subordinate revenue official; at present the term is applied to the headman or representative of a trade guild.
- Chankidār.** The village watchman and rural policeman (iv, p. 390).
- Chang.** A stream, Burma.
- Chamkhar.** A thorny tree, *Acacia arabica*.
- Chauth.** The fourth part of the land revenue, exacted by the Marāthās in subject territories.
- Chela.** A pupil, usually in connexion with religious teaching.
- Chena.** A small millet, *Panicum miliaceum*; syn. *vari*, Bombay.
- Chhāoni.** A collection of thatched huts or barracks; hence a cantonment.
- Chhatrī.** A dome or cupola; hence a domed building such as a cenotaph.
- Chhiāl.** *See* Dhāk.
- Chief Commissioner.** The administrative head of one of the lesser Provinces in British India (iv, p. 29).
- Chikan.** Fine embroidery, usually in silk or cotton (iii, p. 221).
- Chikor.** A kind of partridge, *Caccabis chucar* (i, p. 258).
- China.** A tuber used for food, *Dioscorea sativa*.
- Chinār.** A plane tree, *Platanus orientalis*.
- Chinkāra.** The Indian gazelle, *Gazella bennetti*, often called 'ravine deer' (i, p. 235).
- Chir.** A timber tree, *Pinus longifolia*.
- Chiroonji.** A medium-sized tree producing edible fruit, *Buchanania latifolia*.
- Chital.** The spotted deer, *Cervus axis* (i, p. 236).
- Cholam.** Name in Southern India for the large millet, *Andropogon Sorghum*; syn. *jowār*.
- Choli.** A kind of short bodice worn by women.
- Chunam, chūnā.** Lime plaster.
- Circle.** The area in charge of—(1) a Conservator of forests (iii, p. 108); (2) a Postmaster- or Deputy-Postmaster-General

- (iii, p. 425); (3) a Superintending Engineer of the Public Works department (iv, p. 319).
- Civil Surgeon.** The officer in medical charge of a District (iv, p. 461).
- Cognizable.** An offence for which the culprit can be arrested by the police without a warrant.
- Collector.** The administrative head of a District in Regulation Provinces (iv, p. 49), corresponding to the Deputy-Commissioner in non-regulation areas.
- Commissioner.** (1) The officer in charge of a Division or group of Districts (iv, p. 49); (2) the head of various departments, such as Stamps, Excise, &c.
- Conservator.** The supervising officer in charge of a Circle in the Forest department (iii, p. 108).
- Council Bills.** Bills or telegraphic transfers drawn on the Indian Government by the Secretary of State in Council (iv, p. 194).
- Count.** Cotton yarns are described as 20's, 30's, &c., counts when not more than a like number of hanks of 840 yards go to the pound avoirdupois.
- Court of Wards.** An establishment for managing estates of minors and other disqualified persons (iv, p. 50 and *note*).
- Cröre, karor.** Ten millions.

Da. See Dah.

Dacoit, dakait. A member of a gang of robbers.

Daffadār. A non-commissioned native officer in the army or police.

Dah or dāo. A cutting instrument with no point, used as a sword and also as an axe, Assam and Burma.

Dahiya, dahi. Name in Central India and Orissa for shifting cultivation in the jungles and hill-sides; syn. taungya, Burma.

Daitya. In Hindu mythology an evil spirit.

Dakaiti, dacoity. Robbery by five or more persons.

Dāl. A generic term applied to various pulses.

Dām. An old copper coin, one-fortieth of a rupee.

Dāman. The skirt of a hill range.

Dani. A palm, *Nipa fruticans*, the leaves of which are used for thatching, Burma.

Dāo. See Dah.

Darbār. (1) A ceremonial assembly, especially one presided over by the ruler of a State; hence (2) the government of a Native State.

- Dargāh.** A Muhammadan shrine or tomb of a saint.
- Dari.** A rug or carpet, usually of cotton, but sometimes of wool.
- Dārogha.** The title of officials in various departments; now especially applied to subordinate controlling officers in the police and jail departments.
- Darwān.** A door-keeper.
- Darwāza.** A gateway.
- Debottar.** Land assigned for the upkeep of temples or maintenance of Hindu worship.
- Deodār.** A cedar, *Cedrus Libani* or *C. Deodara*.
- Deputy Commissioner.** The administrative head of a District in non-regulation areas (iv, p. 55), corresponding to the Collector in Regulation Provinces.
- Deputy Magistrate and Collector.** A subordinate of the Collector, having executive and judicial (revenue and criminal) powers (iv, p. 54); equivalent to Extra Assistant Commissioner in non-regulation areas (iv, p. 55).
- Desāi.** A revenue official under native (Marāthā) rule.
- Desh.** (1) Native country; (2) the plains as opposed to the hills, Northern India; (3) the plateau of the Deccan above the Ghāts.
- Deshmukh.** A petty official under native (Marāthā) rule.
- Deva.** A deity.
- Dhāk.** A tree, *Buka frondosa*, with brilliant salmon-coloured flowers, used for dyeing, and also producing a gum; syn. palās, Bengal; chhiul, Central India.
- Dharmasāla.** A charitable institution provided as a resting-place for pilgrims or travellers, Northern India.
- Dhatūra.** A stupefying drug, *Datura fastuosa*.
- Dhāvda, dhāora.** A large handsome tree, *Anogeissus latifolia*.
- Dhenkli.** Name in Northern India for the lever used in raising water; syn. picottah.
- Dhoti.** The loincloth worn by men.
- Diāra.** Alluvial land in the bed of a river, Northern India.
- Dighi.** A tank, Bengal.
- District.** The most important administrative unit of area (iv, p. 48).
- Division.** (1) A group of Districts for administrative and revenue purposes, under a Commissioner (iv, p. 49); (2) the area in charge of a Deputy-Conservator of Forests, usually corresponding with a (revenue) District; (3) the area under a Superintendent of post offices (iii, p. 438); (4) a group

- of (revenue) Districts under an Executive Engineer of the Public Works department (iv, p. 318).
- Dīwān.** The chief minister in a Native State.
- Dīwāni.** Civil, especially revenue, administration; now used generally in Northern India of civil justice and courts.
- Doāb.** The tract between two rivers, especially that between the Ganges and Jumna.
- Dry crop.** A crop grown without artificial irrigation.
- Dry rate.** The rate of revenue for unirrigated land.
- Dūn.** A valley, Northern India.
- Ekka.** A small two-wheeled conveyance drawn by a pony, Northern India.
- Endi, eri.** A semi-domesticated silkworm, *Attacus ricini*, Eastern Bengal and Assam.
- Eng or in.** A timber tree in Burma, *Dipterocarpus tuberculatus*.
- Extra Assistant Commissioner.** See Deputy Magistrate and Collector (iv, p. 55).
- Famine insurance grant.** An annual provision from revenue to meet direct famine expenditure, or the cost of certain classes of public works, or to avoid debt (iv, p. 188).
- Farmān.** An imperial (Mughal) order or grant.
- Faujdāri.** Under native rule, the area under a Faujdār, or subordinate governor; now used generally of Magistrates' criminal courts.
- Financial Commissioner.** The chief controlling revenue authority in the Punjab, Burma, and the Central Provinces (iv, p. 55).
- Gabrūn.** Cotton drill (cloth).
- Gaddī.** The cushion or throne of (Hindu) royalty.
- Gānja.** The unfertilized flowers of the cultivated female hemp plant, *Cannabis sativa*, used for smoking (iv, p. 259).
- Gaonbura.** Name in Assam for the village headman; syn. pātel, Bombay.
- Gauda.** A leading cultivator or headman, Mysore (xviii, p. 228).
- Gauli-rāj.** The rule of the 'cowherd' dynasty, Central Provinces.
- Gaur.** Wild cattle, commonly called 'bison,' *Bos gaurus* (i, p. 231).

- Gayāl.** A species of wild cattle, *Bos frontalis*, domesticated on the North-East frontier (i, p. 232); syn. mithan.
- Ghariyāl.** The long-nosed crocodile, *C. gavialis* (i, p. 266).
- Ghāt.** (1) A landing-place on a river; (2) the bathing steps on the bank of a tank; (3) a pass up a mountain; (4) in European usage, a mountain range. In the last sense especially applied to the Eastern and Western Ghāts.
- Ghāt-wāl.** A tenure-holder who originally held his land on the condition of guarding the neighbouring hill passes (ghāts), Bengal (vi, p. 389).
- Ghi.** Clarified butter.
- Gingelly.** An oilseed, *Sesamum indicum*; syn. til.
- Golā.** A warehouse or storehouse.
- Gopuram.** A gateway, especially applied to the great temple gateways in Southern India (ii, p. 171).
- Gorait.** A village watchman, Northern India.
- Goral.** See Gural.
- Gorāt.** Light alluvial soil, Gujarāt.
- Gosāin, goswāmī.** A (Hindu) devotee; lit. 'one who restrains his passions.'
- Gosha.** Name in Southern India for 'caste' women; lit. 'one who sits in a corner'; syn. parda.
- Gotra.** An exogamous subdivision among Hindus; lit., 'cattle-yard.'
- Gram.** A kind of pea, *Cicer arietinum* (iii, p. 34). In Southern India the pulse *Dolichos biflorus* is known as horse gram.
- Guaranteed.** (1) A class of Native States in Central India (ix, p. 375); (2) a class of railways (iii, p. 367).
- Gur.** Crude sugar; syn. jaggery, Southern India; tanyet, Burma.
- Gural.** A Himalayan goat antelope, *Cemas goral* (i, p. 234).
- Gurjan.** A tree producing timber and a valuable oil, *Dipterocarpus turbinatus*.
- Guru.** (1) A Hindu religious preceptor; (2) a schoolmaster, Bengal.
- Hakīm.** A native doctor practising the Muhammadan system of medicine (iv, pp. 457-8).
- Halālkhōr.** A sweeper or scavenger; lit. 'one to whom everything is lawful food.'
- Hāli.** Current. Applied to coin of Native States, especially Hyderabad.
- Hamsāya.** A neighbour.

- Hāmūn.** An inland salt swamp or lagoon, Baluchistān.
- Hangal.** The Kashmir stag, *Cervus cashmirianus* (i, p. 236).
- Hāor.** A marshy depression, Assam (vi, pp. 15, 55, 60).
- Harik.** Name in Bombay for a small millet, *Paspalum scrobiculatum*; syn. kodon.
- Hemādpanti.** An ancient style of architecture in the Central Provinces, Berār, and Bombay, in which buildings were built of stone without mortar (viii, p. 296).
- Hilsa.** A kind of fish, *Clupea ilisha*.
- Hiver.** A small tree, *Acacia leucophloea*, Deccan; called hiwar in Berār.
- Hobli.** A minor subdivision of a District, Mysore (xviii, p. 228).
- Hti.** An iron pinnacle placed on a pagoda in Burma.
- Hukka.** The Indian tobacco pipe, incorrectly spelt 'hookah.'
- Īdgāh.** An enclosed place outside a town, where Muhammadan services are held on festivals known as the Īd, &c.
- Ijāra.** Land leased to a contractor, ijāradār.
- Ikra.** A reed, *Saccharum arundinaceum*.
- Ilāka.** Territory; hence used as a term for a subdivision.
- Imti.** The tamarind, *Tamarindus indica*.
- In or eng.** A timber tree in Burma, *Dipterocarpus tuberculatus*.
- Inām.** Lit. 'reward.' Hence land held revenue free or at a reduced rate, often subject to service. (For Madras see xvi, p. 324.)
- Indaing.** Undulating upland country, Burma.
- Inundation Canal.** A channel taken off from a river at a comparatively high level, which conveys water only when the river is in flood (iii, p. 327).
- Istimirāri.** Lit. 'perpetual.' Applied to certain land tenures, in Ajmer, &c., held by an istimirādār (v, pp. 159, 160).
- Jaggery, jāgri.** Name in Southern India for crude sugar; syn. gur.
- Jāgīr.** An assignment of land, or of the revenue of land, held by a jāgīrdār.
- Jagnī.** An oilseed, *Guizotia oleifera*.
- Jakhanāchārya.** A style of architecture in the Kanarese country (xi, p. 306).
- Jāmbul, jāmun.** A tree bearing an edible fruit, *Eugenia Jambolana*.
- Jand.** A tree, *Prosopis spicigera*.
- Janman.** A land tenure on the west coast of Southern

- India**, by which land is held revenue free or at light rates (xxiv, p. 18).
- Jarau.** See Sāmbar.
- Jarib.** Lit., a measuring rope or chain. Used as a measure of length, and hence of area, varying in different parts of India.
- Jātra.** A Hindu pilgrimage or festival.
- Jemadār.** A native officer in the army or police.
- Jhangora.** See Sānwān.
- Jhil.** A natural lake or swamp, Northern India; syn. bil, Eastern Bengal and Assam.
- Jhūm.** Name in North-Eastern India for shifting cultivation in the jungle and hill-sides; syn. taungya, Burma.
- Jihād.** A religious war undertaken by Musalmāns.
- Jirga.** A council of tribal elders, North-West frontier. (vi, p. 321).
- Jola.** See Jowār.
- Jotdār.** A tenant of land, holding directly under Government, Northern Bengal.
- Jowār.** The large millet, a very common food-grain, *Andropogon Sorghum*, or *Sorghum vulgare* (iii, p. 32); syn. cholam and jola, in Southern India.
- Judicial Commissioner.** An officer exercising the functions of a High Court in the Central Provinces, Oudh, and Sind. (iv, p. 56).
- Kacheri, kachahri.** An office or office building, especially that of a Government official.
- Kachhār.** Low-lying land in river beds, Northern India.
- Kaing.** Alluvial crops, Burma.
- Kākar.** The barking-deer, *Cervulus muntjac* (i, pp. 235, 236).
- Kalā azār.** An obscure form of epidemic fever, rife in Assam (i, p. 462; vi, pp. 38, 40).
- Kalar, kallar.** Barren land covered with salt or alkaline efflorescences, Northern India.
- Kamaisdār, kamaishdār.** See Kamāsdār.
- Kamarband.** A waistcloth or belt.
- Kamāsdār or kamavisdār.** A subordinate revenue official under Marāthā rule (xii, p. 432).
- Kāndār.** An administrative officer in a Native State.
- Kāmi.** A grass from which rope is made, *Saccharum ciliare*.
- Kāmil.** Complete or full. Kāmil assessment = a rack-rent.
- Kammar.** A useful timber tree, *Hardwickia binata*?; syn. anjan.
- Kanazo.** A small evergreen tree, *Baccaurea sapida*.*

- Kangar.** A kind of portable warming-pan, carried by persons in Kashmīr to keep themselves warm.
- Kankar.** Nodular limestone, used for metalling roads, as building stone, or for preparation of lime (i, p. 100).
- **Kāns.** A coarse grass which spreads and prevents cultivation, especially in Bundelkhand, *Saccharum spontaneum*.
- Kānungo.** A revenue inspector (iv, p. 53).
- Karait.** A very venomous snake, *Bungarus candidus* or *caeruleus* (i, p. 271).
- Karanj.** A tree bearing beans which yield oil, *Pongamia glabra*.
- Kārbhāri.** A manager.
- Kārdār.** A native official, especially in the Punjab.
- Karewa.** Alluvial deposits in Kashmīr (i, p. 101 ; xv, p. 76).
- Kārez.** Underground tunnels near the skirts of hills, by which water is gradually led to the surface, for irrigation, especially in Baluchistān (iii, p. 343 ; vi, p. 301).
- Kārkun.** A clerk or writer, Bombay.
- Karma.** The doctrine that existence is conditioned by the sum of good and evil actions in past existences.
- Karnam.** A village accountant, Madras ; syn. patwāri.
- Karvand.** A fruit-bearing tree, *Crataeva religiosa*.
- Katīl.** Name for shifting cultivation in the jungles and hill-sides, Himālayas (xii, p. 167) ; syn. taungya, Burma.
- Kaukkyi.** Rice grown in the cold season, Burma.
- Kāzī.** Under native rule, a judge administering Muhammadan law. Under British rule, the kāzī registers marriages between Muhammadans and performs other functions, but has no powers conferred by law.
- Keora.** The screw pine, *Pandanus odoratissimus*, from the flowers of which a perfume is obtained.
- Khādar.** Low-lying land on the banks of a river, Northern India.
- Khair.** A tree from which catechu (cutch) is obtained, *Acacia Catechu*.
- Khāl.** A water-channel, Bengal.
- Khālāsi.** A native fireman, sailor, artilleryman, or tent-pitcher.
- Khālsa.** Lit. 'pure.' (1) Applied especially to themselves by the Sikhs, the word Khālsa being equivalent to the Sikh community ; (2) land directly under Government as opposed to land alienated to grantees, &c., Northern India (xxi, p. 147).
- Kharāb.** • A gravelly poor soil, Bombay.

- Khāri.** An impure sulphate of soda, obtained from efflorescences on the soil, Northern India (iii, p. 158). Also applied in Rājputāna to earth-salt used for industrial purposes.
- Kharif.** The harvest reaped in late autumn (iii, p. 4).
- Khārua.** A coarse cotton cloth, generally red in colour.
- Khās.** Special, in Government hands. Khās tahsildār, the manager of a Government estate.
- Khāsādār.** Local levies of foot soldiers, Afghānistān (v, p. 63).
- Khas-khas.** A grass with scented roots, used for making screens which are placed in doorways and kept wet to cool a house by evaporation, *Andropogon muricatus*.
- Khedda, khedā.** A stockade into which wild elephants are driven; also applied to the operations for catching.
- Khesāri.** A pulse, *Lathyrus sativus*, the consumption of which causes paralysis (lathyrism).
- Khilat.** A robe of honour.
- Khulāt.** A pulse, *Dolichos biflorus*.
- Khutba.** The weekly prayer for Muhammadans in general and for the reigning sovereign in particular.
- Kiāri.** Divisions made in fields for convenience in watering, and hence seed-beds for rice intended to be transplanted.
- Kikar.** A thorny tree, *Acacia eburnia*. Also applied to *Acacia arabica*; syn. babūl.
- Kiladār.** The commandant of a fort (kila).
- Kincob, kamkhwāb.** Silk textiles brocaded with gold or silver (iii, p. 209).
- Kodālī.** The implement like a hoe or mattock, in common use for digging (iii, p. 15); syn. māmūti, Southern India.
- Kodon.** A small millet, *Paspalum scrobiculatum*; syn. harik, Bombay; kodra, Gujarāt.
- Koh.** Hill or mountain, especially on the North-West frontier.
- Korra.** A small millet, *Setaria italica*.
- Kos.** A variable measure of distance, usually estimated at about two miles. The distance between the kos-minārs or milestones on the Mughal imperial roads averages a little over 2 miles, 4 furlongs, 150 yards.
- Kothī.** A large house.
- Kotwāl.** The head of the police in a town, under native rule (iv, p. 282). The term is still used in Hyderābād and other parts of India.
- Kotwāli.** The chief police station in a head-quarters town.
- Kulith.** See Kulthi.

Kulkarni. A village accountant, Bombay Deccan ; syn. patwāri.

Kulthi. A pulse, *Dolichos biflorus* ; syn. khulāt.

- **Kumri.** Name for shifting cultivation in the jungles and hill-sides, Western Ghāts (viii, p. 312), Mysore (xviii, p. 210) ; syn. taungya, Burma.

Kutki. A small millet, *Panicum miliare* or *psilopodium*.

Kwin. The lands attached to a village in Burma, corresponding roughly to a mauza in Northern India (ix, p. 232).

Kyaung. A Buddhist monastery, which always contains a school, Burma (ix, p. 226).

Lākh, lac. A hundred thousand.

Lambardār. The representative of the co-sharers in a zamīndāri village, Northern India (iv, p. 280 ; xxiv, p. 380).

Langūr. A large monkey, *Semnopithecus entellus* (i, p. 216).

Lantana. A genus of rambling shrubs, three species of which are natives of Southern India. These spread rapidly, and are a plague to cultivation.

Lāt. A monumental pillar.

Laterite. A vesicular material formed of disintegrated rock, used for buildings and making roads ; also probably valuable for the production of aluminium (i, p. 101).

Lingam. The phallic emblem, worshipped as the representative of Siva.

Longyi. A waistcloth, Burma.

Loquāt. A fruit, *Eriobotrya japonica*.

Lota. A small brass water-pot.

Lugade. A woman's dress (vii, p. 381).

Lungi. (1) A turban ; (2) a cloth worn by women.

Madrasa. A school, especially one of higher instruction for Muhammadans.

Mag. See Mūng.

Magar. The snub-nosed crocodile, *C. palustris* (i, p. 266).

Mahājan. A native merchant or banker.

Mahāl. (1) Formerly a considerable tract of country ; (2) now a village or part of a village for which a separate agreement is taken for the payment of land revenue (xxiv, p. 230) ; (3) a department of revenue, e.g. right to catch elephants (vi, p. 20) or to take stone (xxiv, p. 200).

Mahālkāri. A subordinate revenue official, Bombay.

Mahant. The head of a Hindu conventual establishment.

Mahārāja. A title borne by Hindus, ranking above Rājā.

- Mahseer, mahāsir.** A large carp, *Barbus tor* (i, p. 277) (lit. 'the big-headed').
- Mahuā.** A tree, *Bassia latifolia*, producing flowers used (when dried) as food or for distilling liquor, and seeds which furnish oil.
- Maidān.** An open space of level ground; the park at Calcutta.
- Major works.** Irrigation works for which separate accounts are kept of capital, revenue, and interest (iii, p. 330).
- Mājūm, properly mājūn.** A confection made from the hemp plant.
- Maktab.** An elementary Muhammadan school.
- Mālguzār** (revenue payer). (1) The term applied in the Central Provinces to a co-sharer in a village held in ordinary proprietary tenure (x, p. 73); (2) a cultivator in the Chamba State (x, p. 131).
- Mālikāna.** The allowance from land revenue taken by the landowner.
- Māmlatdār.** The officer in charge of a tāluka, Bombay, whose duties are both executive and magisterial; syn. tahsildār.
- Māmūti.** The implement like a hoe or mattock, in common use for digging, Southern India; syn. kodālī.
- Mandal.** A village accountant, Assam (vi, p. 90); syn. patwāri.
- Mandap or mandapam.** A porch or pillared hall, especially of a temple.
- Manduā.** A small millet, *Eleusine coracana*, Northern India; syn. maruā.
- Mansabdār.** An officer of rank under the Mughal empire.
- Mantapam.** See Mandap.
- Mārkhōr.** A wild goat in North-Western India, *Capra falconeri* (i, p. 233).
- Maruā.** A small millet, used as a food-grain, *Eleusine coracana*; syn. manduā, Northern India; nāgli, Bombay; nāgi, Madras and Mysore.
- Masab.** Red soil, Deccan (xiii, p. 251).
- Mash.** A pulse, *Phaseolus Mungo*; syn. urad.
- Masjid.** A mosque. Jāma Masjid, the principal mosque in a town, where worshippers collect on Fridays.
- Masnād.** Seat of state or throne, Muhammadan; syn. gaddi.
- Masīr.** A pulse, *Ervum Lens*.
- Math.** A Hindu shrine or conventual establishment.
- Mauiṣi.** A person learned in Muhammadan law.
- Mauza.** (1) The whole land of a village, Northern India;

- (2) a number of villages grouped for administrative purposes, Assam (vi, p. 83).
- Mauzadār.** An officer who contracts to pay the land revenue for the area called a mauza, Assam (vi, pp. 83, 92).
- **Mauzawār.** Organization by villages.
- Māyā.** Sanskrit term for delusion.
- Mayin.** Rice grown in the hot season, Burma.
- Mediatized.** A class of Native States in Central India (ix, p. 375).
- Mehwāsi.** A tenure in Central and Western India under which an allowance is given in lieu of blackmail formerly levied (xvii, pp. 12 and 273).
- Mela.** A religious festival or fair.
- Mihṛāb.** The niche in the centre of the western wall of a mosque.
- Mimbar.** Steps in a mosque, used as a pulpit.
- Minār.** A pillar or tower.
- Minor works.** Irrigation works for which regular accounts are not kept, except, in some cases, of capital (iii, p. 330).
- Misl.** A term applied to several confederacies among the Sikhs.
- Mithan.** A species of wild cattle, *Bos frontalis*, domesticated on the North-East frontier; syn. gayāl.
- Mohtarfa.** A tax levied on professions, trades, or houses.
- Monsoon.** Lit. 'season,' but generally applied to the rainy season, or to the regular moisture-laden currents of air prevailing at certain seasons (i, p. 109).
- Moth.** A pulse, *Phaseolus aconitifolius*.
- Muāfi.** Land held free of revenue.
- Mufassal.** The outlying parts of a District, Province, or Presidency, as distinguished from the head-quarters (= Sadr).
- Mufti.** An expounder of Muhammadan law on cases submitted to him.
- Mugā.** A wild silkworm in Assam, *Antheraea assama*.
- Muhurtam.** An auspicious moment.
- Mukāddam.** A representative or headman.
- Mukhtār** (corruptly **mukhtiār**). A class of legal practitioner (iv, p. 156).
- Mukhtiār-kār.** The officer in charge of a tāluka, Sind, whose duties are both executive and magisterial; syn. tahsildār.
- Multāni mitti.** Fuller's earth.
- Mūṅg, mūg.** A pulse, *Phaseolus radiatus*; syn. mag, Gujarāt.
- Muni.** An inspired saint, Hindu.
- Mūnj.** A grass used for making paper, string, or rope, *Saccharum ciliare*.

Munsif. Judge of the lowest court with civil jurisdiction (iv, p. 150).

Munsifi. The courthouse of a munsif.

Murum. Gravel, used for metalling roads.

Nād. A division of territory, Mysore and Coorg (xi, p. 39 ; xvii, p. 68).

Nagarkhāna, nakkārkhāna. A place where drums are beaten.

Nāgli. A small millet, *Eleusine coracana*, Bombay; syn. maruā.

Nāib. Assistant or deputy.

Nāik. A leader, hence: (1) a local chieftain, in Southern India (xvi, p. 249 ; xviii, p. 176) ; (2) a native officer of the lowest rank (= corporal) in the Indian army.

Nat. A demon or spirit, Burma.

Navane. Italian millet, *Setaria italica*, Mysore.

Nawāb. A title borne by Musalmāns, corresponding roughly to that of Rājā among Hindus.

Nazar, nazarāna. A due paid on succession or on certain ceremonial occasions.

Nāzim. Under Muhammadan rule, the chief officer empowered to decide criminal cases.

Net assets. (1) In Northern India, the rent or share of the gross produce of land taken by the landlord ; (2) in Madras and Lower Burma, the difference between the assumed value of the crop and the estimate of its cost of production (iv, p. 217).

Newār. Broad tape woven across bedsteads instead of iron slats.

Ngapi. Pressed fish or salted fish paste, largely made and consumed in Burma.

Niābat. The territory in charge of a nāib or deputy-governor.

Nilgai. An antelope, *Boselaphus tragocamelus* (i, p. 235).

Nim. A tree, *Melia Azadirachta*, the berries of which are used in dyeing.

Nirganti. The village servant in charge of water-channels for irrigation, Mysore.

Nizām. A title borne by the ruler of Hyderābād State.

Nizāmat. A subdivision of a Native State, corresponding to a British District, chiefly in the Punjab and Bhopāl.

Non-cognizable. An offence for which the culprit cannot be arrested by the police without a warrant.

Non-occupancy tenants. A class of tenants with few statutory

rights, except in Oudh, beyond the terms in their leases or agreements (iii, p. 450).

Non-regulation. A term formerly applied to certain Provinces to show that the Regulations or full code of legislation was not in force in them (iv, pp. 34, 54).

Notified area. Small towns administered as embryo municipalities (iv, p. 295; for Punjab *see* xx, p. 356, and for United Provinces xxiv, p. 243).

Nullah, nāla. A ravine, watercourse, or drain.

Occupancy tenants. A class of tenants with special rights (iii, p. 448), in Central Provinces (x, p. 75), in United Provinces (xxiv, p. 230).

Pachwāi. A kind of beer brewed usually by the hill tribes from rice.

Padao. A native boat, Bombay.

Padauk. A valuable timber tree in Burma, *Pterocarpus indicus*.

Paddy. Unhusked rice.

Pāga. A troop of horse among the Marāthās.

Pagi. A tracker of strayed or stolen animals.

Pāigāh. A tenure in Hyderābād State. *See* article on Pāigāh Estates (xix, p. 314).

Paik. (1) A foot soldier; (2) in Assam formerly applied to every free male above sixteen years (vi, p. 86).

Pain. An artificial irrigation channel, Bihār (xii, p. 202).

Palampore. Chintzes made in Southern India (iii, p. 187).

Palās. A tree, *Butea frondosa*, with brilliant salmon-coloured flowers; syn. dhāk.

Pālki. A palanquin or litter.

Pān. The betel vine, *Piper Betle*.

Panchama. Low caste, Southern India.

Panchāyat. (1) A committee for management of the affairs of a caste, village, or town (for Bengal *see* vii, p. 288); (2) arbitrators. Theoretically the panchāyat has five (pānch) members (i, p. 341; iv, p. 280).

Pāndān. A box for holding betel-leaf, areca-nut, lime, &c., which are mixed together for chewing.

Pandit. A Hindu title, strictly speaking applied to a person versed in the Hindu scriptures, but commonly used by Brāhmans. In Assam applied to a grade of inspectors of primary schools.

Parda. (1) A veil or curtain; (2) the practice of keeping women secluded; syn. gosha.

- Pardesi.** Foreign.
- Pargana.** Fiscal area or petty subdivision of a tahsīl, Northern India.
- Pārha.** The hog-deer, *Cervus porcinus* (i, p. 237).
- Pashm.** The fine wool of the Tibetan goat (ii, p. 212).
- Paso.** A waistcloth.
- Pat.** A stretch of firm, hard clay.
- Patel.** A village headman, Central and Western India (iv, p. 279); syn. reddi, Southern India; gaonbura, Assam; padhān, Northern and Eastern India.
- Pathśāla.** A village school for Hindus.
- Patidār.** A co-sharer in a village, Gujarāt (xiv, p. 285).
- Patni.** The name of a subordinate tenure in Bengal (ix, p. 98).
- Patsan, pātsan.** A useful fibre plant, *Hibiscus cannabinus*; syn. ambādi, Western India.
- Pattidārī.** A variety of land tenure in Northern India (xxiv, p. 230).
- Patwāri.** A village accountant (iv, pp. 53, 281); syn. karnam, Madras; kulkarni, Bombay Deccan; talātī, Gujarāt; shānbhog, Mysore, Kanara, and Coorg; mandal, Assam.
- Pegya.** A kind of pulse, *Phaseolus lunatus*.
- Peshkār.** A subordinate revenue official, also known as naib-tahsildār.
- Peshkash.** A tribute, or offering to a superior.
- Petha.** A subdivision of a taluka, Bombay.
- Phārha.** See Pārha.
- Phulkāri.** An embroidered sheet; lit. flower-work.
- Pice, paisa.** A copper or bronze coin worth one farthing; also used as a generic term for money.
- Picottah.** A lever for raising water in a bucket for irrigation, Southern India; syn. dhenkul, dhenkli, or dhiklī, Northern India (iii, p. 319).
- Pinda.** A cake or ball of rice or flour offered to ancestors.
- Pipal.** A sacred tree, *Ficus religiosa*. (See especially ix, p. 43.)
- Pir.** A Muhammadan religious teacher or saint.
- Pishānam.** Superior white rice, taking six months to mature, Madras.
- Pleader.** A class of legal practitioner (iv, p. 156).
- Pode or podu.** Name for shifting cultivation in the jungles and hill-sides—pode in Hyderābād (xiii, 260); podu in Godāvāri (xii, 288); syn. taungya, Burma.
- Poligār.** A local chieftain, Southern India (xvi, pp. 249, 389; xviii, p. 176).

Pongyi. A Buddhist monk or priest, Burma.

Postin. A coat or rug of sheep-skin tanned with the wool on, Afghānistān.

Prānt. An administrative subdivision in Marāthā States corresponding to a British District (Baroda) or Division (Gwalior); also in Kāthiāwār.

Prayāg. The name given to the confluence of two or more rivers; especially applied to Allahābād city.

Presidency. A former Division of British India (iv, p. 29 and p. 30 note).

Protected. Forests over which a considerable degree of supervision is exercised, but less than in the case of 'reserved' forests (iii, p. 106).

Province. One of the large Divisions of British India (iv, p. 29).

Pūjā. Worship, Hindu.

Pundit. See Pandit.

Purāna. Lit. 'old,' Hindī; (1) applied to certain Hindu religious books (ii, p. 236); (2) to a geological 'group' (i, p. 54); (3) also to 'punch-marked' coins (ii, p. 136).

Purohit(a). A domestic chaplain or spiritual guide, Hindu (i, p. 405).

Pwe. An entertainment, Burma (ix, p. 148).

Pyngado. A timber tree in Burma, *Xylia dolabriformis*.

Pyinma. A timber tree in Burma, *Lagerstroemia Flos Reginae*.

Qāzī. See Kāzī.

Rabī. The harvest reaped in the spring.

Rāgi. A small millet, used as a food-grain, Southern India; syn. maruā.

Rahar. A pulse, *Cajanus indicus*, Bengal; syn. arhar, tūar.

Rājā. A title borne by Hindus and occasionally by Musalmāns, corresponding roughly to that of Nawāb, which is peculiar to Musalmāns.

Ramelī. An oilseed, *Guizotia abyssinica*.

Rānā. A title borne by some Rājput chiefs, equivalent to that of Rājā.

Rānī. The wife or widow of a Rājā.

Rāo. A title borne by Hindus, either equivalent to, or ranking below, that of Rājā.

Rauza. (1) A garden; (2) a tomb.

Ravine deer. An incorrect term for the Indian gazelle, *Gazella bennetti*.

- Reddi.** A village headman, Southern India ; syn. pātel.
- Regar.** Name for a black soil in Central and Southern India, which is very retentive of moisture, and suitable for growing cotton.
- Regulation.** A term formerly applied to certain Provinces to show that the Regulations or full code of legislation applied to them (iv, pp. 33, 46).
- Reh.** Saline or alkaline efflorescences on the surface of the soil, Northern India (iii, p. 158).
- Reserved.** Forests intended to be maintained permanently (iii, p. 106).
- Rohu.** A kind of fish, *Labeo rohita*.
- Rūsa.** A sweet-scented oil, extracted from the tikān grass, *Andropogon schoenanthus*.
- Ryotwāri.** The system of tenure in which land revenue is imposed on the actual occupants of holdings (iv, p. 207 ; xvi, p. 318).
- Sabai.** A grass, the fibre of which is used for making paper and rope, *Ischoemum angustifolium*.
- Sadābart.** (1) Daily distribution of alms or food ; (2) an endowment for providing such.
- Sadr.** Chief (adjective). Hence the head-quarters of a District ; formerly applied to the Appellate Courts.
- Sagm.** Teak, *Tectona grandis*.
- Sāl.** Transplanted winter rice, Eastern Bengal ; syn. sāli.
- Sajje.** Name for the bulrush millet in Mysore, *Pennisetum typhoideum* ; syn. bājra.
- Sajji.** An impure carbonate of soda, obtained from efflorescences on the soil (iii, p. 158).
- Sakhwā.** See Sāl.
- Sāl.** A useful timber tree in Northern India, *Shorea robusta*.
- Salai.** A timber tree, *Boswellia thurifera*.
- Sāli.** Transplanted winter rice, Assam and Bengal.
- Salīm Shāhi.** A silver coin current in Western Rājputāna.
- Sālutri.** A veterinary assistant.
- Sāmān.** See Sānwān.
- Samasthān.** A tributary estate, Hyderābād (xiii, p. 273).
- Sāambar.** A deer, *Cervus unicolor* (i, p. 236) ; syn. jarau.
- San.** Bombay hemp, *Crotalaria juncea*.
- Sanad.** A charter or grant, giving its name to a class of States in Central India held under a sanad (ix, p. 375).
- Sandhyā.** Morning or evening prayers, Hindu.
- Sane.** Rich black soil, Burma.

- Sangam.** The confluence of two rivers, therefore sacred.
- Sānwān.** A quick-growing millet, *Panicum frumentaceum*; syn. jhangora.
- Sarāi.** A Muhammadan inn, usually consisting of small cells in the sides of a quadrangle.
- Sāras.** A species of crane, *Grus antigone* (i, p. 259).
- Sardeshmukhi.** A share, one-tenth, of the land revenue levied by the Marāthās in subject territory (viii, pp. 290, 346).
- Sarf-i-khās.** Privy purse.
- Sarguja.** An oilseed, *Guizotia abyssinica*.
- Sāri.** A long piece of cloth worn by women as a shawl (iii, p. 198).
- Sarkār.** (1) The government; (2) a tract of territory under Muhammadan rule, corresponding roughly to a Division under British administration.
- Sarson.** Rape or mustard, *Brassica campestris*.
- Satī.** Suicide by a widow, especially on the funeral pyre of her husband.
- Saundad.** A valuable tree, *Terminalia tomentosa*.
- Sāva.** See Sānwān.
- Sāve.** See Sānwān.
- Sawbwa.** A title borne by chiefs in the Shan States, Burma.
- Sāyar.** A term applied to miscellaneous dues or items of revenue.
- Semal or cotton-tree.** A large forest tree with crimson flowers and pods containing a quantity of floss, *Bombax malabaricum*.
- Serow, sarau.** A goat antelope, *Nemorhaedus bubalinus* (i, p. 234).
- Settlement.** (1) The preparation of a cadastral record, and the fixing of the Government revenue from land (iv, p. 208); (2) the local inquiry made before forest Reserves are created (iii, p. 111); (3) the financial arrangement between the Government of India and Local Governments (iv, pp. 191-192).
- Shahna.** A watchman or village official who watches the crops, Northern India.
- Shānbhog.** A village accountant, Mysore, Kanara, and Coorg; syn. patwāri.
- Shāstras.** The religious law-books of the Hindus.
- Shatranji.** A chequered cotton rug.
- Shaw.** A tree from which fibre is obtained in Burma, *Sterculia sp.*
- Shikakai.** A tree, the pods of which are used as a dye, soap, or medicine, *Acacia concinna*.

- Shisham** or **sissū**. A valuable timber tree, *Dalbergia Sissoo*.
- Shola**. The name given to a glade of indigenous forest in the Nilgiris and other hills of Southern India (i, p. 188).
- Shrotriem**. Land held at a reduced rate of revenue, originally as a reward for service, Madras.
- Sikhara**. The spire of a Hindu temple.
- Silladār**. A native trooper who furnishes his own horse and equipment (iv, p. 337).
- Simul**. See Semal.
- Singhāra**. A water-plant bearing edible nuts, *Trapa bispinosa*.
- Siris**. A large tree, *Albizzia odoratissima*.
- Sisi**. A kind of partridge in Northern India, *Ammoperdix bonhami* (i, p. 258).
- Sissū**. See Shisham.
- Sitalpāti**. A reed of which fine mats are made in Bengal, *Phrynium dichotomum*.
- Smārta**. A Saiva sect in Southern India (i, p. 421); also used as an appellation by non-sectarian Hindus.
- Sola**. A water-plant with a valuable pith, *Aeschynomene aspera*.
- Sowār**. A mounted soldier or constable.
- Spring level**. The depth below the surface at which a permanent supply of water is found.
- Śrāddha**. A Hindu ceremony in memory of the dead.
- Station**. A place administered as a minor municipality, Assam (vi, p. 97); also applied to hill sanatoria.
- Sthamba**. A pillar.
- Stūpa** or **tope**. A Buddhist tumulus, usually of brick or stone, and more or less hemispherical, containing relics.
- Sūbah**. (1) A province under Muhammadan rule; (2) the officer in charge of a large tract in Baroda, corresponding to the Collector of a British District; (3) a group of Districts or Division, Hyderābād.
- Sūbahdār**. (1) The governor of a province under Muhammadan rule; (2) a native infantry officer in the Indian army (iv, p. 369); (3) an official in Hyderābād corresponding to the Commissioner in British territory (xiii, p. 272).
- Subdivision**. A portion of a District in charge of a junior officer of the Indian Civil Service or a Deputy-Collector (iv, p. 53).
- Sundri**. A species of tree giving its name to the Sundarbans, *Heritiera littoralis*.
- Sūp**. A small basket used for winnowing by hand.
- Superintendent**. (1) The chief police officer in a District (iv, p. 52); (2) the official in charge of a hill station; (3) the

- official, usually of the Indian Medical Service, in charge of a Central jail (iv, p. 400).
- Surki, surkhi.** Brick dust or broken brick.
- Sūsī.** Striped cloth for trousers.
- Suyurgāl.** (1) An assignment of land revenue for charitable purposes ; (2) a grant without conditions.
- Syce, sais.** A groom.
- Tābi.** The hot-season crop.
- Tābūt.** See Tāzia.
- Tahsīl.** A revenue subdivision of a District (iv, p. 53) ; syn. tāluka, Bombay ; tāluk, Madras and Mysore ; township, Burma.
- Tahsildār.** The officer in charge of a tahsīl ; syn. māmlat-dār, Bombay (viii, p. 341) ; township officer or myo-ok, Burma ; mukhtiārkār, Sind ; vahivātdār, Baroda. His duties are both executive and magisterial (iv, pp. 53, 54).
- Tahsili.** The office buildings at the head-quarters of a tahsīl.
- Takāvi.** Loans made to agriculturists for seed, bullocks, or agricultural improvements (iii, pp. 91, 321) ; syn. tagui, Bombay.
- Tal.** A kind of mustard, *Sesamum indicum*.
- Talaiyāri.** A village watchman, Madras.
- Talāti.** A village accountant, Gujarāt ; syn. patwāri.
- Talāv or talao.** A lake or tank.
- Tālī.** (1) A valuable timber tree, *Dalbergia Sissoo* ; (2) the token of the marriage bond in Southern India (xviii, p. 192).
- Talipot.** A palm, the leaves of which are used as writing material, *Corypha sp.*
- Taluk, tāluka.** The estate of a talukdār in Oudh. (For Bengal see vii, p. 306.)
- Tāluk, tāluka.** A revenue subdivision of a District, in Bombay, Madras, and Mysore ; syn. tahsil.
- Talukdār.** A landholder with peculiar tenures in different parts of India. (For Bombay see v, p. 104 ; for Oudh, xix, p. 287, and xxiv, p. 228.)
- Tālukdār.** (1) An official in the Hyderābād State, corresponding to the Magistrate and Collector (First Tālukdār) or Deputy-Magistrates and Collectors (Second and Third Tālukdārs) (xiii, p. 272) ; (2) a landholder with a peculiar form of tenure in Gujarāt (v, p. 104 ; viii, p. 352).
- Tank.** In Southern, Western, and Central India, a lake formed by damming up a valley ; in Northern India, an excavation holding water.

- Tānka.** A species of tribute (ix, pp. 376, 379).
- Tarai.** A moist swampy tract; the term is specially applied to the tract along the foot of the Himālayas.
- Tāri.** The sap of the date, palmyra, or coco-nut palm, used as a drink, either fresh or after fermentation. In Northern India the juice of the date is called sendhi.
- Tarvar.** A tree, the bark of which is used for tanning, *Cassia auriculata*.
- Tasar.** Wild silkworms, *Antheraea paphia*; also applied to the cloth made from their silk.
- Tamgya.** Name for shifting cultivation in the jungles and hill-sides, Burma (iii, p. 24; ix, p. 150); syn. jhūm, North-Eastern India (vi, p. 55; vii, p. 273; x, p. 321); dahiya, Central India (ix, p. 359); katil, Himālayas (xii, p. 167); kumri, Western Ghāts (viii, p. 312); bewar, Central Provinces; wāra or wālar, Rājputāna (xxi, p. 120); pode, Hyderābād (xiii, 260); podu, Godāvāri (xii, p. 288). The name is also applied in Burma to a system of jungle cultivation under which teak seed must be sown (ix, pp. 169, 170).
- Taze.** Crops grown on land liable to inundation by a river, Burma.
- Tāzia.** Lath and paper models of the tombs of Hasan and Husain, carried in procession at the Muharram festival; syn. tābūt.
- Teak.** A valuable timber tree in Southern and Western India and Burma, *Tectona grandis*.
- Telegraphic transfers.** See Council bills.
- Tendu.** A tree producing hard timber, *Diospyros tomentosa*.
- Teri.** Wind-blown deposits of sand in Southern India (i, p. 101; xiii, p. 363).
- Thagi.** Robbery after strangulation of the victim.
- Thākūr.** (1) The modern equivalent of the caste name Kshatriya in some parts of Northern India; (2) a title of respect applied to Brāhmins; (3) a petty chief; (4) a hill tribe in the Western Ghāts.
- Thakurāt.** A petty chiefship, Central India.
- Thamin.** The brow-antlered deer, Burma, *Cervus eldi* (i, p. 236).
- Thāna.** A police station, and hence the circle attached to it.
- Thanatpet.** The outer wrapping of a cigar, Burma, made from the leaves of *Cordia Myxa* (= thanat).
- Thār.** A Himālayan wild goat, *Hemitragus jemlaicus* (i, p. 234).
- Thathameda.** A rough income or house tax levied in Upper Burma (ix, p. 270; ix, pp. 204, 207).

Thitsī. An oleo-resin, obtained from *Melanorrhoea usitata*, and used in Burma for making lacquer (iii, p. 175).

Thugyi. A headman, Burma (ix, p. 193).

Tika. (1) Ceremonial anointing on the forehead; (2) vaccination.

Tikhur. Arrowroot, *Curcuma angustifolia*.

Til. An oilseed, *Sesamum indicum*; also known as gingelly in Madras.

Tindal, tandel. A foreman, subordinate officer of a ship.

Tinsā. A valuable timber tree, *Ougenia dalbergioides*.

Tiurā. A pulse, *Lathyrus sativus*.

Tivas, tiwas. A timber tree, *Ougenia dalbergioides*, or *D. ougeinensis*.

Tol. A Sanskrit school.

Tola. A weight equivalent to 180 grains (troy).

Torana. An architectural gateway.

Town. In official literature includes all municipalities, 'notified areas' (q.v.), cantonments, and continuous groups of houses inhabited by at least 5,000 persons (i, p. 455).

Township. A revenue subdivision of a District, in Burma.

Tsine. Wild cattle found in Burma and to the southward, *Bos sondaicus* (i, p. 232); syn. hsaing and banteng.

Tuar. A pulse, *Cajanus indicus*, Central Provinces and Central India; syn. arhar.

Tun. A valuable timber tree, *Cedrela Toona*.

Tur or tuver. A pulse, *Cajanus indicus*, Bombay; syn. arhar.

Udid. A pulse, *Phaseolus Mungo*; syn. urd.

Unclassed. Forests in which there are few restrictions, but which are to some extent conserved (iii, p. 106).

Union. See Village Union.

Unit. A term in famine administration, denoting one person relieved for one day (iii, p. 485 note).

Urad, urd. A pulse, *Phaseolus Mungo*; syn. mash.

Uriāl. A wild sheep in North-Western India, *Ovis vignei* (i, p. 233).

Usar. Soil made barren by saline efflorescence, Northern India.

Vahivātdār. Officer in charge of a revenue subdivision, with both executive and magisterial functions, Baroda; syn. tahsildār.

Vaid or baidya, Bengal. A native doctor practising the Hindu system of medicine.

Vakil. (1) A class of legal practitioner (iv, p. 155); (2) an agent generally.

Vari. A small millet, *Panicum miliaceum*, Bombay; syn. chena.

Varkas. Light and poor upland soil, Konkan.

Vihāra. A Buddhist monastery.

Village. Usually applied to a certain area demarcated by survey, corresponding roughly to the English parish (i, p. 455. But for Assam see vi, p. 37).

Village Union. An area in which local affairs are administered by a small committee (Bengal, vii, pp. 316-7; Madras, xvi, p. 331; Mysore, xviii, p. 237).

Vimāna. A temple, Southern India.

Viss. A weight used in Southern India (= 3 lb. 2 oz.), and in Burma (= 3 lb. 5 oz.).

Wakf. A Muhammadan religious or charitable endowment.

Wālar or wālra. Name for shifting cultivation in the jungles or hill-sides, Rājputāna (xxi, p. 120); syn. taungya, Burma.

Wazārat. A subdivision of territory, Western Himālayas.

Wazīr. The chief minister at a Muhammadan court.

Wet rate. The rate of revenue for land assured of irrigation (iii, p. 348).

Wun. A Burmese official, under native rule.

Ya. Upland country, Burma.

Yogāsana. The practice of austerities, Hindu.

Yogi. A Hindu ascetic.

Yoma. A hill range, Burma.

Yūnāni. Lit. Greek; the system of medicine practised by Muhammadans.

Zaildār. The headman of a group of villages, Punjab (xx, p. 333).

Zamindār. A landholder. See also next article.

Zamindāri. (1) An estate (for special meaning in Madras see xvi, p. 317, and in the Central Provinces, x, p. 73); (2) the rights of a landholder, zāmīndār; (3) the system of tenure in which land revenue is imposed on an individual or community occupying the position of a landlord (iv, p. 207; xiv, p. 230).

Zanāna. The women's quarters in a house; hence private education of women.

Ziārat. A Muhammadan shrine, North-Western frontier.

Zila. A District.

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- Anantavarma - Chōdaganga - Gangesvara, Jagannāth temple at Purī built by (A.D. 1075-1141), ii. 11.

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- Ballālayandurga, fortified hill in Mysore, vi. 250, xiv. 232, xviii. 162.
- Ballantyne, Col., first Political Agent at Sādra, xxi. 348.
- Ballār Sāhi, family of Gondī kings of Chānda, x. 150.
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- Belwant Singh**, claimant to throne of Alwar, v. 258-259; rule in Tijāra, xxiii. 358.
- Belwant Singh**, Mahārājā of Bharatpur (1835-53), viii. 78.
- Belwant Singh**, Rājā of Awa, vi. 153.
- Belwant Singh**, native soldier, held Girishk for the British (1842), xii. 247.
- Bekal**, clan in Swāt, xxiii. 186.
- Beng Sūh**, Gurkha commander, Lieut.-Col. Gardner deputed to hold a conference with (1815), v. 246.
- Bombay**, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, vi. 343, xv. 167.
- Bhānughāti**, tributary State in Orissa, Bengal, vi. 343.
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- Bambā**, tribe in Kashmir, xv. 94, 101; in Pakhli, xix. 319.
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- Bambor Hill, in Sibi District, Baluchistān, xxii. 337.
- Bāmian, remains of mediaeval city, Afghānistān, v. 44.
- Bamjur, frontier post in Assam. *See* Bomjur.
- Bammēra Pōtarāja, translator of the *Bhāgavata* into Tamil, ii. 425.
- Bāmniawās. *See* Bāmanwās.
- Bāmra, feudatory State, Bengal, vi. 343-345; area, population, revenue, and administration, iv. 102.
- Bāmun, a snake, who became lord of the Dūn, on Nāgsidh Hill, Dehra Dūn, xi. 212.
- Bān Rājā, giant, Devikot the fortress of, in Dinājpur, xi. 276.
- Bān Sen, Rānā of Seokot, Punjab, xvii. 153.
- Bāna, author of the *Harshacharita* (an account of king Harsha), ii. 18-19, 23, 30; author of the *Kādambarī*, ii. 241.
- Bāna Rājā, Asura king of Kāmarūpa, *lingam* placed on Barābar Hills by, vi. 425; Tezpur said to have been capital of, xxiii. 282.
- Banājī Nāyak, of Phaltan, Bombay (1827), xxii. 113.
- Banajigas, trading caste in Gubbi, Tum-
- kūr, xii. 345; Kolār, xv. 372; Mysore, xviii. 196, 198-199, 222.
- Banamās, name of Brāhmins in Kashmīr, who are said to be descended from returned fugitives, xv. 106.
- Bananas, iii. 76; grown in Southern Shan States, xxii. 257; Wardhā, xxiv. 370. *See also* Plantains.
- Banāpharī, dialect of Bundelkhandī, spoken in Baonī, vi. 415; Charkhārī, x. 178; Chhatarpur, x. 200.
- Banāras. *See* Benares.
- Banās, river of Rājputāna, vi. 345-346.
- Banās, river of Western India, vi. 346.
- Banashankarī, goddess of forests, worshipped by Lambānis in Mysore, xviii. 200.
- Bānāsura, legend of, at Gangāikondapuram, Trichinopoly, xii. 128.
- Banavāsī, province in Mysore, vi. 346.
- Banavāsī, village in North Kanara District, Bombay, former capital of province, vi. 346-347.
- Banbir, ruler of Mewār, xxiv. 89.
- Bancoora, District, subdivision, and town in Bengal. *See* Bankurā.
- Band Virah Tappa, plateau in Kohistān, xvi. 5.
- Banda, Sikh Gurū, returned to Amritsar (1708), and preached a religious war against the Muhammadans, v. 320; Gurdāspur fort built by (1712), xii. 393, 401; Kalānaur plundered by, xiv. 297; incursion into Karmāl (1709), xv. 50, 58; Lahore threatened by insurrection of, xvi. 110; taken prisoner by Abdur Samad Khān, xvi. 110; rebellion in the Punjab under, xx. 271; Samāna sacked by (1708), xxii. 2; sacked Sirhind and killed Bāzid Khān (1708), xxiii. 21.
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- Bāndā, *tahsil* in United Provinces, vi. 356.
- Bāndā, town in United Provinces, former capital of a Nawāb, vi. 356-357; stone implements found at, ii. 92.
- Bāndā, *tahsil* in Saugor District, Central Provinces, vi. 357.
- Banda Nawāz, Kwāja, shrine at Guldarga, Hyderābād, ii. 194, xii. 377, 383.
- Bandalike, ruined and deserted village in Mysore, vi. 357.
- Bandamūrlanka, village in Godāvāri District, Madras, vi. 357.
- Bandar, coal-field in Central Provinces, x. 50.

- Bandar** (= 'harbour'), *śāḥak* in Kistna District, Madras, including Masulipatam, vi. 357-358.
- Bāndarban**, village in Chittagong Hill Tracts, Eastern Bengal, vi. 358.
- Bandas**, beggars, in Kistna District, Madras, xv. 324.
- Bandanillah Khān**, Gingee captured by (1638), xii. 244.
- Bande's temple** at Baroda, vii. 83.
- Bāndel**, suburb of Hooghly town, Bengal, with old Roman Catholic church, vi. 358.
- Bāndhalgotis**, Rājput clan in Sultānpur District, xxiii. 133.
- Bāndharapūra**, ruined and deserted village in Mysore. See *Bandalike*.
- Bāndhogarh**, old fort in Rewah State, vi. 358-359.
- Bāndia Belī**, shrine at Thān, Kāthiāwār, xxiii. 288.
- Bānd-i-Baiān**, branch of Koh-i-Bāba mountains, Herāt, xiii. 113.
- Bānd-i-Turkistān**, branch of Koh-i-Bāba mountains, Herāt, xiii. 113.
- Bāndra**, town in Thāna District, Bombay, almost a suburb of Bombay City, vi. 359-360.
- Bāndak**. See *Bāndia Belī*.
- Bāndā**, capital of Saket State, Punjab, vi. 360.
- Bānera**, chief town of estate in Rājputāna, vi. 360.
- Bāncāwar**, Mahādeo, temple of, at Balasore, Orissa, vi. 245; in Dungarpur State, xi. 379; at Mohol, Sholāpur, xvii. 187.
- Bānga**, ancient name for tract in Bengal, which has given its name to the Province, vi. 360, vii. 210, 211, xiv. 94, x. 217, 218.
- Bānga**, son of king Bali, legendary founder of kingdom of Bengal, vii. 194-195.
- Bānga**, town in Jullānder District, Punjab, vi. 360-361.
- Bāngabāsi College**, Calcutta, ix. 283.
- Bāngā-śāstrīś & Śāstrīya**, history of Bengali literature, by Dinās Chandra Sēn, ii. 434.
- Bāngā-darsān**, Bengali magazine, edited by Bankim Chandra Chatterji, ii. 433.
- Bāngāhal**, canton in Kāngra District, Punjab, vi. 361.
- Bāngalore**, District in Mysore State, vi. 361-367; physical aspects, 361-362; history, 362-363; population, 363-364; agriculture, 364-365; forests, 365; trade and communications, 365-366; famine, 366; administration, 366.
- Bāngalore**, *śāḥak* in Mysore, vi. 367-368.
- Bāngalore**, seat of government in Mysore State, and also British civil and military station, vi. 368-371; meteorology, i. 154; manufactures, iii. 201, 213, 216, 239.
- Bāngalore Woollen, Cotton, and Silk Mills Company**, Bangalore, xviii. 222.
- Bānganapalle**, State in Madras, vi. 371-378; physical aspects, 371-372; history, 372-374; population, 374; agriculture, 374-375; trade and communications, 375; famine, 376; administration, 376-378.
- Bāngāgā**, river of Northern India, vi. 378-379.
- Bāngāgā**, old bed of the Ganges in United Provinces, vi. 378.
- Bāngāgā**, hill stream in United Provinces, vi. 378.
- Bāngaon**, subdivision in Jessore District, Bengal, vi. 379-380.
- Bāngaon**, village in Jessore District, Bengal, vi. 380.
- Bāngar**, breed of cattle in Hardoi District, xiii. 47.
- Bāngarmau**, town in Unao District, United Provinces, vi. 380.
- Bāngarū**, dialect of Western Hindī, i. 366, 367; spoken in Hissār, xiii. 148; in the east of the Punjab, xx. 286.
- Bāngash**, Afghān tribe, in Hangu *talshīl*, Kohāt, xiii. 24; in Kohāt District, xv. 342-343, 345; in Kurram Agency, xvi. 49, 51.
- Bāngavādī**, tablet in memory of dead hero, ii. 51.
- Bāngles**, manufactured in Jawad, Central India, xiv. 86; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 182.
- Brass**, manufactured at Ganjām, xii. 151.
- Coco-nut shells**, manufactured at Shāhpura, Rājputāna, xxii. 224.
- Glass**, manufactured in Alwar, v. 263; Anantapur, v. 344; Bālāghāt, vi. 230; Bharatpur, viii. 82; Bombay Presidency, viii. 325-326; Central Provinces, x. 52; Channapatna, Mysore, x. 174; Dhārwar, xi. 312; Garhwāl, xii. 168; Gurgaon, xii. 407; Indūr, Hydrābād, xiii. 354; Jalesar, Etah, xiv. 27; Jubbulpore, xiv. 213; Kadūr, Mysore, xiv. 267; Kittūr, Belgium, xv. 337; Mainpurī, xvii. 37; Mārāhra, Etah, xvii. 205; Nasirābād, East Khāndesh, xviii. 473; Punjab, xx. 317; Rāe Bareli, xxi. 30; Raigarh, Central Provinces, xxi. 47; Rāmpur, Sahāranpur, xxi. 190; Ratanpur, Central Provinces, xxi. 239; Saugor, xxii. 143; Seonī, xxii. 171; Trichinopoly, xxiv. 35; United Provinces, xxiv. 204.
- Ivory**, manufactured in Gordal, Kāthiāwār, xii. 320; Gujranwāla, xii. 363; Gurdāspur, xii. 398; Lahore, xvi. 101; Multān, xviii. 31; Punjab, xx. 318.

- Lac, manufactured in Bānswāra, Rājputāna, vi. 411; Betūl, viii. 16; Bhāgalpur, viii. 32; Bharatpur, viii. 82; Jessore, xiv. 96; Pānch Mahāls, xix. 386; Santāl Parganas, xxii. 73; Seonī, xxii. 171.
- Shell, manufactured in Bānkurā, vi. 388; Bengal, vii. 269; Dacca, xi. 111; Murshidābād, xviii. 50; Sylhet, xxiii. 196, 203.
- Bāngru, or Deshwālī, dialect of Punjābi, spoken in Hissār, xiii. 148; Jīnd State, xiv. 170.
- Bangulzai, division of the Brāhūis, ix. 15; in Kachhī, xiv. 250; Sarawān, xxii. 99.
- Bāni*, book containing precepts of Dādū, founder of the Dādūpanthī sect, in Rājputāna, xviii. 370.
- Bani Abbās, tribe in Hyderābād District, Sind, xiii. 315.
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- Banjāras (Vanjāras, Lambādīs, Lambānis), grain carriers, cattle graziers, and nomad tribe, in Ahmadnagar, v. 115, 118; Anantapur, v. 341; Aurangābād, Hyderābād, vi. 144; Bālāghāt, vi. 227; Bangalore, vi. 363; Bareilly, vii. 7; Bāsim, vii. 98; Bellary, vii. 163; Berār, vii. 379, 419; Bhīr, Hyderābād, viii. 113; Bombay Presidency, viii. 304, 305; Buldāna, ix. 62; Chitaldroog, Mysore, x. 293; Hassan, Mysore, xiii. 65; Hyderābād State, xiii. 247, 297; Indūr, Hyderābād, xiii. 353; Kadūr, Mysore, xiv. 265; Khāndesh, xv. 231, 232; Kherī, xv. 271; Kolāba, xv. 360; Kolār, Mysore, xv. 372; Kurnool, xvi. 35; Mysore, xviii. 199-200, 246; Nāsik, xviii. 402; Pilibhīt, xx. 139; Rāmpur State, xxi. 185; Sahāranpur, xxi. 373; Shimoga, Mysore, xxii. 286; Sirpur Tāndūr, Hyderābād, xxiii. 42; Tāndā, Fyzābād, xxiii. 221; Harangal, Hyderābād, xxiv. 360; Wūn, xxiv. 392.
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- Bankipore, town and civil station in Patna District, Bengal, vi. 382-383.

- Bānkot or Fort Victoria, village in Ratnagiri District, Bombay, earliest English possession on the mainland, vi. 383.
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- Banni Bilās, palace and gardens in Alwar, v. 268.
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- Bānsaon, *tahsil* in Gorakhpur District, United Provinces, vi. 405-406.
- Bānsaon, town in Gorakhpur District, United Provinces, vi. 406.
- Bānsawā, village in Gorakhpur District, United Provinces, vi. 406.
- Bānshankari, fair held in honour of, Ilkal, Bijāpur, xiii. 329.
- Bānsī, *tahsil* in Basti District, United Provinces, vi. 406.
- Bānsī, estate and town in Rājputāna, vi. 407.
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- Barail, range of hills in Assam, vi. 425-426.
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- Bārī, town in Dholpur State, Rājputāna, vii. 16.
- Bārī Deorhī, palace at Shāhābād, xxii. 196.
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- Bharata, author of the *Nāṭya-sāstra*, a Sanskrit treatise on dramatic art (sixth century A.D.), ii. 264.
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- Bhārhut (Bharaut), ancient site in Central India, viii. 88; inscriptions, ii. 45-47, 55, 57; sculptures, ii. 106-108; *stūpa*, ii. 106-108, 160.
- Bhārmal, rule in Cutch, xi. 78.
- Bharpūr Singh, Rājā of Nābha (1847-63), xviii. 264.
- Bhars, aboriginal tribe, at one time dominant in United Provinces, vi. 157; ruins of forts attributed to, in Azamgarh, vi. 156; Baghelkhand, vi. 187; Bahraich, vi. 206; Balliā, vi. 251, 252; Bastī, vii. 127; Benares, vii. 183; Bundelkhand, ix. 70; Etah, xii. 30; Fyzābād, xii. 112; Ghāzi-pur, xii. 225; Gorakhpur, xii. 333, 335; Jaunpur, xiv. 77; Kākori, Lucknow, xiv. 289; Lucknow, xvi. 182; Oudh, xix. 279; Partābgarh, xx. 16; Rāe Bareilly, xxi. 26; Saloni, Rāe Bareilly, xxi. 417; Southern Oudh, xxiv. 150; Sultānpur, xxiii. 131.
- Bharsand, town in United Provinces. *See* Bhalsand.
- Bharthana, *tahsīl* in Etāwah District, United Provinces, viii. 88.
- Bhārtī Chand, son of Chhatarsāl, Jaso and Bāndhora *jāgīrs* assigned to, xiv. 69.
- Bhārtī Chand I, rule in Orchha (1531-54), xix. 243; founded Orchhā town (1531), xiv. 137, xix. 247; cenotaph at Orchhā, xix. 248.
- Bhārtī Chand II, rule in Orchhā (1775-6), xix. 244.
- Bhartpur, State in Rājputāna. *See* Bharatpur.
- Bhartrihari, Sanskrit poet and grammarian (*ob.* 651), ii. 240, 242, 243, 252.
- Bhartrīnāth, brother of Vikramāditya of Ujjain, hermitage of, at Chunār, Mirzāpur, x. 333.
- Bharuch, District in Bombay. *See* Broach.
- Bhārūdpura, *thakurāt* in Central India, viii. 89, 147.
- Bharukachha, town in Bombay. *See* Broach.
- Bharūtia, former name of Sardārshahr *tahsīl*, Bikaner State, xxii. 104.
- Bharvads, shepherds and herdsmen, in Bombay, viii. 303, 305.
- Bharwain, sanitarium in Hoshiārpur District, Punjab, viii. 89.
- Bhasāwar, town in Rājputāna, viii. 89.
- Bhasāwar Khān, Bhasāwar supposed to have been founded by, and named after, viii. 89.
- Bhāskar Pant, invasion of Chhattisgarh

- by Marāthās under (1741), viii. 224; took Ratanpur (1741), xxi. 51.
- Bhāskar Rao, chief of Nargund, Dhārwar, rebelled during the Mutiny (1857), xvii. 378.
- Bhāskara Bhūpati Lakshmikāntaswāmi, temple at Porumāmilla, Cuddapah, said to have been repaired by, xx. 215; tank at Porumāmilla constructed by, xx. 215.
- Bhāskarāchārya, Sanskrit astronomer (born 1114), ii. 266, 339.
- Bhāskara-Ravivarma, Cochin grant of, ii. 58.
- Bhaskareswar temple, at Bhubaneswar, Orissa, viii. 150.
- Bhat Kund, reservoir at Somnāth, Kāthiāwār, xxiii. 74.
- Bhātarsi Deotā, god of hunting, worshipped by Khonds, xv. 282.
- Bhātgaon, capital of former kingdom in Nepal, viii. 89.
- Bhatghora. *See* Baghelkhand.
- Bhathan, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, viii. 89, xv. 167.
- Bhātīah, Uch in Punjab identified by Raverty with, xxiv. 82.
- Bhātias, money-lenders and traders, in Banua, vi. 396; Gujrat, xii. 368; Karachi, xv. 5; Khāndesh, xv. 231; Multān, xviii. 29; Ratanāgiri, xxi. 249; Sialkot, xxii. 329; Thāna, xxiii. 294.
- Bhatinda, *taksil* in Punjab. *See* Govindgarh.
- Bhatinda, town and railway junction in Patiala State, Punjab, viii. 89-90.
- Bhatkal, town and historic port in North Kanara District, Bombay, viii. 90-91.
- Bhātkehi, *thakurāt* in Central India, viii. 91, xvii. 99.
- Bhātkehi, village in Amraoti District, Berar, viii. 91.
- Bhatnagar, town and fort in Rājputāna. *See* Hammānagar.
- Bhāṇṇā, town and seat of Sanskrit learning in Twenty-four Parganas District, Bengal, viii. 91.
- Bhātri, dialect spoken in Bastar, Central Provinces, vii. 123.
- Bhatta Nārāyana, author of the *Venisamkara*, a Sanskrit drama (ninth century), ii. 249.
- Bhātāsaka, Vallabhi dynasty founded by, xv. 175.
- Bhatti, Muhammadan tribe of Rājput origin, Bhatner fort held by, xiii. 38-39; in Bhāttiana, viii. 91-92; Bikaner, viii. 305; Ferozepore, xii. 89; Gujranwala, xii. 355; Hissar, xiii. 146, 149; Jaisalmer, xv. 2; Merwara, xvii. 309; Phulkian States, xx. 133, 134; Pindi Bhāttian the stronghold of, xx. 146; in Rājputāna, xxi. 94, 112-113; Sirsa, xxiii. 45.
- Bhāttiana, tract of country in the Punjab, viii. 91-92.
- Bhāttikāvya, Sanskrit grammatical poem, by Bhartrihari, ii. 240.
- Bhattiprolu, village in Guntūr District, Madras, with Buddhist *stūpa*, viii. 92; inscriptions from *stūpa*, ii. 25, 36; inscribed relic receptacles, ii. 45, 57.
- Bhan Sāhib, adopted child of Lakshmi Bai. *See* Rāmchandra Sāvant.
- Bhann, town in Jhelum District, Punjab, viii. 92.
- Bhaunagar, State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, viii. 92-96; physical aspects, 92-93; history, 93-94; population, 94-95; agriculture, 95; forests, 95; industries, 95; communications, 95; administration, 95-96; area, population, revenue, and administration, iv. 97.
- Bhaunagar, capital of State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, and seaport, viii. 96; wood-carving, iii. 230.
- Bhaur, hills in Sarawān, Baluchistān, xxi. 98.
- Bhausinghji, founded town of Bhaunagar (1723), viii. 93, 96; Vala fell into hands of, xxiv. 296.
- Bhavabhūti, Sanskrit dramatist (eighth century), ii. 248-249.
- Bhavaneshwari, temple of, near Bhilavdi, Sātara District, viii. 104.
- Bhavāni, river in Southern India, tributary of the Cauvery, viii. 96-97.
- Bhavāni, *tāluk* in Coimbatore District, Madras, viii. 97-98.
- Bhavāni, town in Coimbatore District, Madras, viii. 98.
- Bhāvnagar, State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay. *See* Bhaunagar.
- Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagad-Porbandar Railway, iii. 415, viii. 331.
- Bhavsari, village with stone monuments in Poona District, Bombay, viii. 98-99.
- Bhavsars, cloth traders, in Baroda, vii. 56.
- Bhawalpur, State in Punjab. *See* Bahawalpur.
- Bhawān Singh, joint founder of Kalānaur, Rohtak, xiv. 298.
- Bhawān Singh, son of Shiv Singh, accession of, to Idar State (1791), xiii. 326.
- Bhawāni, town in Punjab. *See* Bhiwāni.
- Bhawāni, Rāni, Rājshāhi fell under management of, xxi. 162.
- Bhawāni Kālū, general of the Bhonslas, Balāji tank at Bāsim constructed by, vii. 104.
- Bhawāni Sen, Rājā of Māndi, Punjab, xvii. 155.
- Bhawāni Shāh, rule in Tehri State (1859-72), xxiii. 270.
- Bhawāni Singh, rule in Datia State (1857), xi. 196.

- Bhawāni Singh, chief of Khilchipur State (1899), xv. 278.
- Bhawāni Singh Bisen, acquired Bhingā (c. 1720), viii. 111.
- Bhawāni Singh Kunwar, chief of Jhālār State (1899), xiv. 117.
- Bhawāni temple, at Thāna Bhāwan, Muzaḥfarnagar, xxiii. 304.
- Bhawāniganj, rainfall, i. 144.
- Bhawānigarh, *tahsil* in Patiāla State, Punjab, viii. 99.
- Bhawānīpur College, Bengal, maintained by London Missionary Society, vii. 329.
- Bhawānishankar, temple to, at Hubli, Dhārwar, xiii. 222.
- Bhāyāvadar, town in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, viii. 99.
- Bheels, tribe in Western India. *See* Bhils.
- Bhelsa, town in Central India. *See* Bhilsa.
- Bhelsarh, town in United Provinces. *See* Bhalsand.
- Bhera, *tahsil* in Shāhpur District, Punjab, viii. 99-100.
- Bhera, town in Shāhpur District, Punjab, viii. 100; arts and manufactures, iii. 211, 229, 242.
- Bherāghāt, site of the Marble Rocks on the Narbadā in Central Provinces, viii. 100.
- Bherundesvara pillar, Shimoga District, Mysore, xxii. 285.
- Bhikan Khān, king of Jaunpur. *See* Muhammad Shāh.
- Bhikan Khān, Nawāb of Māler Kotla, xvii. 84.
- Bhikhi, *tahsil* in Patiāla State, Punjab, viii. 100-101.
- Bhikna Kunwar, worship of, at Patna city, xx. 67.
- Bhiknapahārī, artificial hill in Patna city, xx. 67.
- Bhil dialects, broken forms of Gujarātī, i. 369; spoken in Barwānī, vii. 91; Central India, ix. 351-352; Navsārī *prant*, xviii. 423; Bānswāra, vi. 409; Dūngarpur, xi. 382; Nimār, xix. 110; Sailānā, xxi. 386; Udaipur, Rājputāna, xxiv. 94.
- Bhilālas, mixed Bhil and Rājput tribes, in Rājputāna and Central India, viii. 104; in Alī-Rājpur, v. 224; Barwānī, vii. 91; Dhār, xi. 290; Indore, xiii. 341; Jhābua, xiv. 105; Jobat, xiv. 178; Nimār, xix. 108, 110-111. *See also* Bhils.
- Bhilapur, battle of (1731), vii. 33.
- Bhilat, deified cowherd, worship of, in Central Provinces, x. 27.
- Bhilavdi, village in Sātāra District, Bombay, viii. 104.
- Bhillama I, Yādava king, ruler in Aurangābād (1187-1191), vi. 142; Yādava dynasty founded by, vii. 366; traditional founder of Deogiri, xi. 200; forces of, defeated by Ballāla II, near Lakkundi, and death, ii. 339, 340, xvi. 131.
- Bhilodia Chhatrasinghji, petty State in Rewā Kāntha, Bombay, viii. 104, xxi. 290.
- Bhilodia Motisinghji, petty State in Rewā Kāntha, Bombay, viii. 104, xxi. 290.
- Bhilolpur, town in Punjab. *See* Bahlolpur.
- Bhils, aboriginal tribe in Rājputāna, Central India, and Bombay, i. 498, viii. 101-104; in Ahmadābād, v. 96; Ahmadnagar, v. 115; Ajanta Hills, v. 134; Alī-Rājpur, v. 224; Bānswāra, vi. 410; Bāriya, vii. 20; Berār, vii. 371; pilgrimage to Bhimkund, viii. 109; Bombay Presidency, viii. 303, 305; in Chopda *tāluka*, Khāndesh, x. 327; the Dāngs, xi. 145; Dhār, xi. 290; at Dharangaon, Khāndesh, xi. 297; in Dūngarpur, xi. 380-382; Hyderabad, xiii. 247, 297; Gwalior, xii. 428; Jhābua, xiv. 105; Jhālod, xiv. 122; Jobat, xiv. 178; Khāndesh, xv. 229, 231; Khilchipur, xv. 278; Kotah, xv. 424; Mahī Kāntha, xvii. 16, 17; Mallāni, xvii. 92; Mānpur, xvii. 201, 202; Mehwas estates, xvii. 273; Nāsik, xviii. 402; Nasirābād, Khāndesh, xviii. 413; Navsārī *prant*, Baroda, xviii. 423; Nimār, xix. 110, 111, 118; Pānch Mahāls, xix. 383; Partāgarh State, xx. 11; Rājputāna, xxi. 115; Rewā Kāntha, xxi. 293, 295; Sailānā, xxi. 386; Sātpurā range, xxii. 132; Sind, viii. 307; Sirohi, xxiii. 32; Sukkur, Sind, xxiii. 121; Thar and Pārkar, Sind, xxiii. 310; Udaipur, Rājputāna, xxiv. 94. *See also* Bhilālas.
- Bhilsa, district in Central India, viii. 104-105.
- Bhilsa, town with Buddhist remains, in Central India, viii. 105-107. *See also* Sānchī.
- Bhilwāra, town in Rājputāna, viii. 107.
- Bhīm, *chaori* or hall of, near Mukandwāra, Rājputāna, xviii. 17.
- Bhīm Deo, Rāe, wars with Muhammad Ghorī, ii. 353, 354.
- Bhīm Karan, Gāgraun fort supposed to have been in possession of (1519), xii. 122; put to death by Mahmūd Khiljī, xii. 122.
- Bhīm Rao, Koppal, Hyderabad, held by, during the Mutiny (1857), xv. 398.
- Bhīm Sen, Pāndava brother, footprints of, shown at Falls of Rapildhārā, v. 274; Vanga conquered by, vii. 195; Chitor fort ascribed to, x. 298; block of grey granite at Devī Dhurā sacred to, xi. 275; god of Gonds, xii. 325.
- Bhīm Sen Thappa, minister of Nepāl, xix. 34; rule of Rājendra Bikram

- Sah under guardianship of (1816-37), xix. 36.
- Bhīm Singh, given Banera, Rājputāna, by Aurangzeb, vi. 360.
- Bhīm Singh, thirty-sixth chief of Barwānī, Central India, vii. 90.
- Bhīm Singh, Maharao of Kotah (*ob.* 1721), xv. 412-413; Gāgraun obtained by, xii. 122, xxi. 34.
- Bhīm Singh, Rānā of Gohad (1739-84), xii. 304; Gwalior fort seized by (1761), xi. 324.
- Bhīm Singh II, Rānā of Mewār (1778-1828), xxiv. 92.
- Bhīm Singh, Rājā of Jodhpur (1793-1803), xiv. 186.
- Bhīm Singh's *lātk*, Asoka pillar at Lauriyā Nandargarh, Champāran, xvi. 155-156.
- Bhīm Singhji, Rānā, Lūnāvāda town founded by (1434), xvi. 211.
- Bhīm Tāl, temple in Nainī Tāl (seventeenth century), xviii. 325.
- Bhīm's Bāzār, Buddhist cave at Dhamnār, Central India, xi. 283.
- Bhīma, river of Bombay and Hyderābād, tributary of the Kistna, viii. 107-108.
- Bhīma, Rājā of Vidarbha, vii. 366.
- Bhīma I, king of Gujārāt (A.D. 1022-63), ii. 313; rule in Anahilvāda, v. 382; fled before Mahmūd of Ghazni to Kandh-kot (1023), xi. 78.
- Bhīma II, Eastern Chālukya king, invasion of Mysore by (between 934 and 938), ii. 332.
- Bhīma, Rājā, founded Mahikāvati (Māhim), in Bombay Island, viii. 403.
- Bhīma Bai, daughter of Jaswant Rao Holkar and wife of Govind Rao Bolia, country round Kānch granted in *jāgīr* to (1805), xiii. 337.
- Bhīmavarman, tank in Chitaldroog, Mysore, x. 296-297.
- Bhīmavankar, hill-fort in Poona District, Bombay, with source of Bhīma river, viii. 108-109.
- Bhīmavarman, *tāluk* in Kistna District, Madras, viii. 109.
- Bhīmavarman, Mahārājā, record of, on base of sculptured group at Kōsam, ii. 48.
- Bhimbar, torrent in Gujārāt District, Punjab, viii. 109.
- Bhimkund, basin formed by a waterfall of the Khān river in Pānch Mahāls, Bombay, place of pilgrimage for Bhīls, viii. 109.
- Bhimnāth, temple at Baroda, vii. 83.
- Bhimrao, name of Old Morvi, Kāthiāwār, xviii. 4.
- Bhimrao, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, viii. 109, xv. 167.
- Bhimrao Nadgūr, ruler of Mundargi, Dhārwar, rebelled during the Mutiny (1857), xviii. 39.
- Bhimsenā, river in Assam. See Surmā.
- Bhīmthadi, *tāluka* in Poona District, Bombay, viii. 109-110.
- Bhind, District in Gwalior, Central India, viii. 110.
- Bhind, town in Gwalior, Central India, terminus of light railway, viii. 110.
- Bhindar, town in Rājputāna, viii. 110-111.
- Bhingā, town in Bahraich District, United Provinces, viii. 111.
- Bhingār, town in Ahmadnagar District, Bombay, viii. 111.
- Bhīnmāl, town with antiquarian remains in Rājputāna, viii. 111-112.
- Bhīr, District in Hyderābād State, viii. 112-117; physical aspects, 112; history, 112-113; population, 113-114; agriculture, 114; famine, 115; trade and communications, 115; administration, 115-116; education, 116; medical, 116-117.
- Bhīr, *tāluk* in Hyderābād State, viii. 117.
- Bhīr, town in Hyderābād State, viii. 117; ruins, xxii. 201.
- Bhishtis, water-carriers, at Agra, v. 77.
- Bhitargarh, ruins of ancient city in Eastern Bengal, viii. 117.
- Bhitari, inscribed bricks found at, ii. 40; pillar inscription, ii. 57-58.
- Bhitāria Tāl, tank at Bachhon, Central India, v. 130.
- Bhitrī, village with antiquarian remains in Ghāzipur District, United Provinces, viii. 117-118.
- Bhittanni, tribe in North-West Frontier Province, viii. 118; in Bannu, vi. 396; Dera Ismail Khān, xi. 263; expedition against (1880), xix. 210.
- Bhiwandi, *tāluka* in Thāna District, Bombay, viii. 118-119.
- Bhiwandi, town in Thāna District, Bombay, viii. 119.
- Bhiwāni, *tahsīl* in Hissār District, Punjab, viii. 119.
- Bhiwāni, town and centre of trade in Hissār District, Punjab, viii. 119-120.
- Bhoga Nandisvara, temple of, at Nandi, Mysore, xviii. 359.
- Bhogdai, river of Assam, viii. 120.
- Bhognipur, *tahsīl* in Cawnpore District, United Provinces, viii. 120.
- Bhogtās, aboriginal tribe in Hazārībāgh, xii. 90; Palāman, xix. 339.
- Bhoika, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, viii. 120, xv. 167.
- Bhoj, village in Belgaum District, Bombay, viii. 121.
- Bhoj II of Panhāla (1178-93), Pāndavgarh fort said to have been built by,

- xix. 389; Ratnāgiri forts said to have been built by, xxi. 248; Vāsota attributed to, xxiv. 301.
- Bhoj Rāj, Sāhānis descended from, xxii. 269.
- Bhoja, Chamār leader, Bhojpur named after, xxi. 177.
- Bhoja I, in Central India, ix. 337; Gwalior fort held by, xii. 440; in Pehowa, xx. 100.
- Bhoja, Paramāra king (c. A. D. 1010-50), ii. 311, 336; in Dhār (1010-53), xi. 293; Mālwa, xvii. 103.
- Bhoja, Rājā, Unchahra obtained by (1478), xviii. 301.
- Bhojākherī, *thakurāt* in Central India, viii. 121, xxii. 99.
- Bhojavadar, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, viii. 121, xv. 165.
- Bhojeswara, temple at Samayapuram, Trichinopoly, xxii. 3, 4-5.
- Bhojpur, village with antiquarian remains in Central India, once site of a great lake, viii. 121-122; inscribed earthenware relic receptacles found at, ii. 40.
- Bhojpuri, dialect of the Bihārī language, spoken in east of United Provinces and in Bihār, i. 375-376; in Balliā, vi. 252; Champāran, x. 140; Ghāzipur, xii. 225; Sāran, xxii. 87; Shāhābād, xxii. 190.
- Bhokar, State in Central Provinces. *See* Chāng Bhakār.
- Bhokardan, *tāluk* in Aurangābād District, Hyderābād, viii. 122.
- Bholā, head-quarters of subdivision in Backergunge District, Eastern Bengal, viii. 122.
- Bholā Nāth Bose Hospital, at Barrackpore, Twenty-four Parganas, vii. 87.
- Bholath, *tahsil* in Kapūrthala State, Punjab, viii. 122-123.
- Bhomorāguri, place of archaeological interest in Assam. *See* Tezpur.
- Bhongaon, *tahsil* in Mainpur District, United Provinces, viii. 123.
- Bhongaon, town in Mainpur District, United Provinces, viii. 123.
- Bhongir, *tāluk* in Nalgonda District, Hyderābād, viii. 123-124.
- Bhongir, town in Nalgonda District, Hyderābād, viii. 124.
- Bhonslas, family name of the Marāthā chiefs of Nāgpur, ii. 443, 444, 491, 495; in Berār, vii. 270; Chhindwāra, x. 206-207; Kherlā passed to (middle of eighteenth century), viii. 8; lapse of dominions to the British (1854), xi. 208; Marāthā *Sūbahs* of Saugor displaced by, in Narsinghpur (1796) xviii. 387; Orissa held by (1751-1803), vii. 214; Sirpur Tāndūr said to have passed to, xxiii. 41. *See also* Janojī, Mudhoji, and Raghuji I, II, III.
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- Bhopāl, city in Central India, with lakes, forts, and mosques, viii. 142-145; manufactures, iii. 221.
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- Bhor, capital of State in Bombay, viii. 149.
- Bhor Ghāt, pass in Bombay. *See* Borghāt.
- Bhosari, village in Bombay. *See* Bhavsari.
- Bhotiā, general name for Tibetan group of languages, i. 386, 390; spoken in Almorā, v. 247; Sikkim, xxii. 369.
- Bhotiās (Bhots), Tibetan tribe, in Almorā, v. 248; Assam, vi. 14; Assam Duārs usurped by, depredations in British territory, and expeditions against, viii. 156-157; Bhutān formerly belonged to, viii. 156; in Cooch Behār, viii. 156, x. 382; Darjeeling, xi. 170; Dewāngiri, xi. 277; Goālpāra, xii. 271; Ladākh, xvi. 91; Milam summer residence of, xvii. 342; in Nainī Tāl, xviii. 326; Nepāl, xix. 41, 43; Sikkim, xxii. 369; Tehri State, xxiii. 271.
- Bhots. *See* Bhotiās.
- Bhowal, petty State in Khāsi Hills, Assam, viii. 149.
- Bhowāni, river in Madras. *See* Bhavāni.
- Bhoys, cultivating caste, in Betūl, viii. 9; Chhindwāra, x. 208.
- Bhoji, section of the Bestas in Mysore, xviii. 197-198.
- Bhrāmū, language of the Tibeto-Himālayan sub-branch, i. 392; spoken in Nepāl, xix. 41.

- Bhrigu, sage, legendary founder of Broach, ix. 30; temple at Broach, ix. 30.
- Bhu Deb, legend of, at Rāngāmātī, Murshidābād, xxi. 212.
- Bhuban, town in Dhenkānāl State, Orissa, viii. 149.
- Bhuban Hills, range in Assam, viii. 149.
- Bhuban Mohan Rai, Rājā of Chakmā, Chittagong Hill Tracts, x. 125.
- Bhubaneswar, temple city of Śiva in Purī District, Orissa, Bengal, viii. 149-150; ancient temples, ii. 124, 179, 180; stone-carving, iii. 242.
- Bhāḍav Kishor Dās, son of Shām Kishor Dās, chief of Chhukhadān, Central Provinces (1903), x. 216.
- Bhūllā, disputed site of Kapilavastu, vii. 125.
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- Bhūmihār, military Brāhman caste, now agriculturists, United Provinces, i. 294, 321; in Azamgarh, vi. 155, 157; Balliā, vi. 252; Benares, vii. 182-183; Ghāziपुर, xii. 225; Gorakhpur, xii. 335; Narhī, Balliā, xviii. 378; owners of Tamkūhī estate in Gorakhpur, xxiii. 216. *See also* Bābhāns and Bhūiyas.
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- Bias, one of the five rivers of the Punjab. *See* Beās.
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- Bijaiagarh, fort at Bayānā, Rājputāna, vii. 137.
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 Deer, ravine. *See* Gazelle.
 Deer, sāmbar or jarau (*Cervus unicolor*), i. 236; Adilābād, v. 23; Alwar, v. 255; Ambāla, v. 277; Anaimalais, v. 333; Anantapur, v. 338; North Arcot, v. 404; South Arcot, v. 422; Bahraich, vi. 206; Bānda, vi. 348; Baroda, vii. 30; Bassein, Burma, vii. 108; Belgaum, vii. 146; Berār, vii. 364; Betūl, viii. 8; Bhāmo, viii. 46; Bijnor, viii. 194; Biligiri-Rangan Hills, viii. 236; Bombay Presidency, viii. 275; Buldāna, ix. 60; Būndī, ix. 79; Burma, ix. 118; Central India, ix. 331-332; Champāran, x. 138; Chānda, x. 149; Upper Chindwin, x. 240; Chingleput, x. 254; Chittagong Hill Tracts, x. 319; Cochin, x. 342; Coorg, xi. 7; Cuddapah, xi. 59; Dacca, xi. 104; Damoh, xi. 135; Dhār, xi. 288; Dholpur, xi. 322; Dūngarpur, xi. 380; Elgandal, xii. 6; Ellichpur, xii. 11; Ganjām, xiii. 144; Garhwāl, xii. 165; Gayā, xii. 196; Gwalior, xii. 421; Hamīrpur,

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- Deglūr, town in Nānder District, Hyderabad, xi. 209.
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- Delta Mission. *See* Plymouth Brethren under Protestant Missions.
- Delwāra, town in Udaipur State, Rājputāna, xi. 241-242.
- Demb Hānz, half-amphibious paddlers in the Dal Lake, Kashmir, xv. 105.
- Demetrius, Bactrian king, invasion of India (c. 200 B. C.), ii. 286; Gujrāt District under, xii. 365; part of Northern India conquered (c. 190 B. C.), xix. 149; invasion of Punjab, xx. 261, xxi. 264.
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- Deodrug, town in Raichūr District, Hyderābād State, xi. 243.
- Deogaon, *tahsil* in Azamgarh District, United Provinces, xi. 243-244.
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- Deogiri, hill-fort in Hyderābād State. *See* Daulatābād.
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- Deolia, old capital of State of Partābgarh, Rājputāna, xi. 247.
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- Deopāthā, peak in Nainī Tāl District, xviii. 333.
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- Deorāj, built Deogarh and established himself there, xiv. 2; rule in Jaisalmer, xiv. 2.
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- Deorī, town in Sangor District, Central Provinces, xi. 247-248.
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- Desing, Rājā of Gingee, death of, in fight, and founding of town of Rānipet in honour of widow who committed *satī*, xii. 244, xxi. 234.
- Desu, Rānī, regent of Nābha (1783-90), xviii. 263.
- Deswāl, Jat clan, in Karnāl, xv. 51; Khilchipur, xv. 278.
- Detsung, Kachāri ruler, death of, vi. 27.
- Deū Mini, female Bhil chieftain. *See* Devī.
- Deulgaon Rājā, town in Buldāna District, Berār, xi. 272.
- Dev Dharm high school, Ferozepore, xii. 97.
- Dev Samāj school, at Moga, Ferozepore, xii. 97, xvii. 381.
- Deva Rājā, Doddā, king of Mysore, xviii. 178-179.
- Deva Rāya I, Vijayanagar king (1406), ii. 345, xviii. 174.
- Deva Rāya II, Vijayanagar king, ii. 345.
- Devakottai, town in Madura District, Madras, xi. 272-273.
- Devāla, village in Nilgiri District, Madras, xi. 273.
- Devalpalli, former name of Mirialguda *tāluk*, Nalgonda District, Hyderabad State, xi. 273, xvii. 263.
- Devammāji, Rānī of Coorg (1809), xi. 15-16.
- Devāngas, weavers, in Coimbatore, x. 361; Sholāpur, xxii. 298.
- Devanahalli, *tāluk* in Bangalore District, Mysore, xi. 273.
- Devanahalli, town in Bangalore District, xi. 273.
- Devaprayāg, village in Tehri State, United Provinces, xi. 273-274.
- Devarāj, Mysore minister, xviii. 180.
- Devara-kādu, sacred forests in Pādinālk-nād, Coorg, xix. 309-310.
- Devarāyadurga, fortified hill in Tumkūr District, Mysore, xi. 274.
- Devarbetta, peak in Hassan District, Mysore, xiii. 61.
- Devargud, town in Bombay. *See* Gudd-guddāpur.
- Devarkonda, *tāluk* in Nalgonda District, Hyderabad State, xi. 274.
- Devdās, king of Benares, legend concerning daughter of, xviii. 360.
- Devgad Island, in Bay of Kārwār, xv. 66.
- Devgarh, *tāluka* in Ratnāgiri District, Bombay, xi. 274-275.
- Devgarh village (1), port in Ratnāgiri District, Bombay, xi. 275.
- Devgarh village (2), in Janjira State, Bombay, xi. 275.
- Devī, female Bhil chieftain, xi. 247.
- Devī, goddess, image at Chāndor, x. 167; statue at Dalmī, xi. 127; temple at Deoband, xi. 242-243; Deolia named after, xi. 247; temple at Kāngra, xiv. 397; natural jets of combustible gas at Jawāla Mukhi believed to be a manifestation of, xiv. 86; legend of, in connexion with Mahākuta pond, xviii. 360; temple at Saptashring, xxii. 81.
- Devī, Great and Little, tributaries of the Kātjuri river, xvi. 432.
- Devī Dhurā, station between Almorā town and Champāwat in United Provinces, xi. 275.
- Devī Kūnd, cremation tank of the chiefs of Bikaner, viii. 219.
- Devi Singh, Gilgit fort taken (1860), xv. 96.
- Devī Singh, Rājā, farm in Dinājpur held (1782), xi. 353; Rangpur cultivators driven into rebellion, xii. 225.
- Devī Singh, Bundelā, governor of Chandērī (1680), x. 164.
- Devikot, ruins in Dinājpur District, Eastern Bengal and Assam, xi. 275-276.
- Devikottai, ruined fort in Tanjore District, Madras, xi. 277.
- Devimane, pass in Western Ghāts, xii. 219.
- Devipatam, ancient name for Fort St. David, xii. 101.
- Devil murders, in Nicobars, xix. 72, 83.
- Devlālī, cantonment in Bombay. *See* Deolālī.
- Devlia, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xi. 277, xv. 168.
- Devoji, chief of Kotda, xvi. 1.
- Devonian fossils of Chitrāl, i. 67.
- Devrukh, head-quarters of Sangameshwar *tāluka*, Ratnāgiri District, Bombay, xi. 277.
- Devs of Chinchvad, sacred family, x. 227.
- Dewa, Rao, Būndi State founded, ix. 79; Būndi town taken (c. 1342), ix. 87.
- Dewa Singh, Sardār, Sir, President of Council of Regency, Patālā State (1890), xx. 39.
- Dewal, village in Pilibhit District, United Provinces, xi. 277.
- Dewālī, festival, held in Ajmer-Merwāra, v. 148; Amritsar, v. 328; Central India, ix. 357; Central Provinces, x. 31; Gobardhan, xii. 280; Nepāl, xix. 45; Punjab, xx. 294; Rājputāna, xxi. 118.
- Dewāngiri, village in Kāmrup District, Eastern Bengal and Assam, xi. 277.
- Dewās States, twin treaty States in Māl-wā Political Charge, Central India Agency, xi. 277-281.
- Dewās, town in Central India, xi. 281.
- Deyyanne Dewale at Polonnaruwa, ii. 163.

- Dhābla Dhīr, *thakurūt* in Bhopāl Agency, Central India, xi. 281, viii. 125.
- Dhābla Ghosi, *thakurūt* in Bhopāl Agency, Central India, xi. 281, viii. 125.
- Dhādi, petty State under Jubbāl, Punjab, xi. 281-282.
- Dhār-ka Mahal, at Māndogarh, ii. 187.
- Dhāk or *palās* trees (*Butea frondosa*), in Allāhābād, v. 228; Amritsar, v. 319; Azamgarh, vi. 155; Bāra Bankī, vi. 418; Bhāgalpur, viii. 26-27; Budaun, ix. 34; Bulandshahr, ix. 48; Cawn-pore, ix. 307; Etah, xii. 29; Etāwah, xii. 38; Farrukhābād, xii. 63; Fatehpur, xii. 76; Fyzābād, xii. 110; Ghāzi-pur, xii. 223; Gujrat, xii. 364, 370; Gurdāspur, xii. 392; Hardoi, xiii. 43; Jhālāwār, xiv. 119; Jodhpur, xiv. 180, 191; Karauli, xv. 29; Karnāl, xv. 49; Kherī, xv. 269; Kotah, xv. 418; Mainpuri, xvii. 34; Muzaffarnagar, xviii. 84; Partābgarh, xx. 15; Patialā, xx. 33; Pilibhit, xx. 141; Punjab, xx. 309; Rāe Bareilly, xxi. 26; Sultānpur, xxiii. 131; Thānesar, xxiii. 305; Udaipur, xxiv. 96.
- Dhāka. *See* Dacca.
- Dhākādakhin, village in Sylhet District, Eastern Bengal and Assam, xi. 282.
- Dhākads, tribe in Khilchipur, xv. 278.
- Dhākars, cultivating caste, in Chhabra, x. 195; Kotah, xv. 416; Udaipur, xxiv. 94.
- Dhal tank, Devikot, xi. 276.
- Dhaleswari, river of Assam, xi. 282.
- Dhālīwāls, Jat tribe in Ferozepore District, xii. 89.
- Dhalkisor river. *See* Rupnārayan.
- Dhalni, lake in Goālpāra District, xii. 269.
- Dhālāya, class of Lambāni outcastes in Mysore, xviii. 200.
- Dhamacheti, king, Kelatha peak pagoda built by (fifteenth century), xxiii. 332.
- Dhamathawka, king of Pagan, pagoda erected by, in Pauk township (1091), xix. 322.
- Dhāmi, Simla Hill State, Punjab, xi. 282.
- Dhāmins, Brāhmins in Gayā, xii. 200.
- Dhamma Thawka Mīn. *See* Asoka.
- Dhamnār, village in Indore State, Central India, xi. 283.
- Dhāmpur, *iahsīl* in Bijnor District, United Provinces, xi. 283-284.
- Dhāmpur, town in Bijnor District, United Provinces, xi. 284; rainfall, i. 144.
- Dhāmra, river and estuary in Bengal, xi. 284.
- Dhamtari, *iahsīl* in Raipur District, Central Provinces, xi. 284-285.
- Dhamtari, town in Raipur District, Central Provinces, xi. 285.
- Dhānaks, scavengers, in Delhi, xi. 226; Hissār, xiii. 149; Rohtak, xxi. 414.
- Dhanaula, town in Nābha State, Punjab, xi. 285.
- Dhandhuka, *taluka* in Ahmadābād District, Bombay, xi. 285.
- Dhandhuka, town in Ahmadābād District, Bombay, xi. 286.
- Dhanga, rule of (950-99), ix. 69; battle of Lamghān (988), ix. 338.
- Dhangar or Gollas, shepherds in the Decan, in Ahmadnagar, v. 115; Akalkot, v. 178; Akola, v. 184; Atrāf-i-balda, vi. 127; Aurangābād, vi. 144; Banganapalle, vi. 374; Bāsim, vii. 98; Belgaum, vii. 149; Berār, vii. 379; Bhīr, viii. 113; Bhor, viii. 148; Bidar, viii. 166; Bombay Presidency, viii. 303, 305; Chitaldroog, x. 293; Dhārwar, xi. 308; Elgandal, xii. 7; Hyderabad, xiii. 247; Indūr, xiii. 353; Khāndesh, xv. 231; Kolhāpur, xv. 383; Mahbūbnagar, xvii. 3; Mātherān, xvii. 221; Medak, xvii. 247; Mysore State, xviii. 196, 198; Nalgonda, xviii. 340; Nānder, xviii. 351; Nāsik, xviii. 402; Nellore, xix. 11; Osmānābād, xix. 270; Parbhani, xix. 412; Poona, xx. 170; Sātāra Agency, xxii. 114; Sātāra, xxii. 121; Sholāpur, xxii. 298; Sirpur Tāndūr, xxiii. 42; Tumkūr, xxiv. 55; Vizagapatam, xxiv. 328; Warangal, xxiv. 360; Wūn, xxiv. 392.
- Dhankas, aboriginal tribe, in Rewā Kāntha, xxi. 295.
- Dhankorabai hospital, Nāsik, xviii. 412.
- Dhanraj Sāhu, murdered (1848), v. 314.
- Dhansiri (1), river of Assam, xi. 286.
- Dhansiri (2), river of Assam, xi. 286-287.
- Dhānuks, caste in Bhāgalpur, viii. 30; Darbhāngā, xi. 155; Monghyr, xvii. 395; Muzaffarpur, xviii. 98.
- Dhanwars, forest tribe in Bilāspur, viii. 226.
- Dhaola Dhār, mountain chain in Kāngra District, Punjab, xi. 287.
- Dhār, State in Central India, under Bhopāwar Agency, xi. 287-293; area, population, revenue, and administration, iv. 93.
- Dhar, town in Central India, xi. 293-296; iron pillar, ii. 25; inscriptions, ii. 50 ff.
- Dhār forest, minerals, iii. 147.
- Dhār Rao, traditional founder of Dhārwar fort (1403), xi. 316.
- Dhāra Singh, Rājā, Naro fort seized (1344), xviii. 301.
- Dhāra Tirth, spring of sulphurous water at Lakhi, Sind, xvi. 137.
- Dhārālā, leading class of Kolis, rising of at Chaklāsi, Kaira (1898), x. 124; in Gujrat, xv. 388.
- Dharam Chand, or Shādi Khān, ancestor of the Chibs, Kashmir, xv. 100-101.

- Dharam Pāl, rule in Orchha (1817-34), xix. 244.
- Dhāramandal tank, Pinjaur, Patiala, xx. 148.
- Dharampur, State in Surat Political Agency, Bombay, xi. 296-297.
- Dharampur, capital of Dharampur State, Bombay, xi. 297.
- Dharangaon, town in East Khāndesh District, Bombay, xi. 297-298.
- Dhārāpuram, *tāluk* in Coimbatore District, Madras, xi. 298.
- Dhārāpuram, town in Coimbatore District, Madras, xi. 298-299.
- Dhārāseo, *tāluk* and town in Hyderābād. *See* Osmanābād.
- Dhāri (1), head-quarters of *tāluka* of the same name in Baroda State, xi. 299.
- Dhāri (2), petty State in Rewā Kāntha, Bombay, xi. 299, xxi. 291.
- Dhārīwal, village in Gurdāspur District, Punjab, with woollen mill, xi. 299; manufactures, iii. 213.
- Dharlā, river of Eastern Bengal and Assam. *See* Torsā.
- Dharm Parkāsh, rule in Sirmūr, xxiii. 23.
- Dharm Singh, *thākur* of Dhādi, xi. 281-282.
- Dharma Singh, Pāri Nagar city said to have been founded by, xxiii. 309.
- Dharma Singh, Rājput, Narsinghpur State said to have been founded by, xviii. 385.
- Dharma Sūtras, the, Vedic works on law and custom, ii. 232-323.
- Dharmagupta, Buddhist monk, ii. 327.
- Dharmakshetra, former name for Kurukshetra, xvi. 55.
- Dharmanagar, administrative division, Hill Tippera, xiii. 121.
- Dharma-nibandhas*, legal compendia of late date, ii. 262.
- Dharmapuri, *tāluk* in Salem District, Madras, xi. 299.
- Dharmapuri, town in Salem District, Madras, xi. 299.
- Dharmarāj, worship of, by Muhammadans in Bengal, vii. 236.
- Dharmasāgar, tank at Comilla, x. 376.
- Dharmasamāj, school supported by, at Muzaffarpur, xviii. 107.
- Dharmatpur, battle of, xxi. 241.
- Dharmavaram, *tāluk* in Anantapur District, Madras, xi. 299-300.
- Dharmavaram, town in Anantapur District, Madras, xi. 300.
- Dharmjagarh, head-quarters of Udaipur State, Central Provinces, xi. 300.
- Dharmkot, town in Ferozepore District, Punjab, xi. 300-301.
- Dharmśāla, hill station and cantonment in Kangra District, Punjab, xi. 301-302.
- Dharmśālas*. *See* Rest-houses.
- Dharnaoda, *thākurāt* in Gwalior Residency, Central India, xi. 302, xii. 417.
- Dharm Deota, earth-god, chief god of Khonds, xv. 282.
- Dhārwar Agency, the. *See* Savanūr State.
- Dhārwar, District in Bombay Presidency, xi. 302-315; physical aspects, 302-305; history, 305-306; population, 306-308; agriculture, 308-311; forests, 311; mines and minerals, 311; trade and communications, 311-312; famine, 312-313; administration, 313-315; revenue, 314; education, 314-315; medical, 315.
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- Dhārwar, *tāluka* in Dhārwar District, Bombay, xi. 315.
- Dhārwar, town in Dhārwar District, Bombay, xi. 315-317; arts and manufactures, iii. 187, 201, 217.
- Dhārwar geological system, i. 60; Bijāpur, viii. 176; Bombay Presidency, viii. 272; Deccan table-land, xi. 206; Kadūr, xiv. 263; Lingsugūr, xvi. 163; Madras Presidency, xvi. 239; Raichūr, xxi. 38; Sandūr, xxii. 42.
- Dhasān, river of Northern India, xi. 317.
- Dhātupātha*, the, or list of verbal roots, referred to by Pānini, ii. 263.
- Dhaulāgiri, peak in Nepāl, xix. 26.
- Dhauli, hill in Puri District, Bengal, xi. 317-318; Asoka edict, ii. 41.
- Dhaurahrā, town in Kherī District, United Provinces, xi. 318.
- Dhāwal, Rājā. *See* Dholan Deo.
- Dhebar Lake, in Udaipur State, Rājputāna, xi. 318.
- Dhedias, cow-eaters, in Rājputāna, xxi. 114.
- Dheds, or Dhers, scavenger caste, in Baroda, vii. 54; Hyderābād, xiii. 315; Jodhpur, xiv. 189. *See also* Mahārs.
- Dhema Nanda, king of Magadha, defeat and death, vii. 209.
- Dhenkā, Dhenkānāl State supposed to have derived its name from, xi. 319.
- Dhenkānāl, tributary State of Orissa, Bengal, xi. 319; area, population, revenue, and administration, iv. 98.
- Dhenkānāl, capital of State of same name in Bengal, xi. 320.
- Dheri Shāhān, village in Rāwalpindi District, Punjab. *See* Shāhderi.
- Dhers. *See* Dheds.
- Dhilū, Rājā, traditional founder of Delhi, xi. 224, 233.
- Dhilwān, *tahsīl* in Kapūrthala State, Punjab, xi. 320.
- Dhimāl language, i. 391, 400.
- Dhimars, caste of various functions, in

- Baonī, vi. 415; Chānda, x. 153; Darbhanga, xi. 155; Orchhā, xix. 245.
- Dhind - deva Wāgh, freebooter. *See* Dhundia.
- Dhinoj Brāhmans, in Vadnagar, xxiv. 292.
- Dhir Lake, Goālpāra, xii. 269.
- Dhīr Shamsheer, commander-in-chief in Nepāl, conspiracy against (1882), xix. 37.
- Dhīr Singh, Tekāri Raj founded by, xxiii. 273.
- Dhīraj Singh, Dīwān, Lugāsi confirmed to, xvi. 209; abdicated (1814), xvi. 209.
- Dhīrat Singh, ruler in Garha (1901), xii. 161.
- Dhobis, washermen, in Amritsar, v. 323; Attock, vi. 134; Dera Ismail Khān, xi. 263; Gujrānwāla, xii. 357; Gurdāspur, xii. 396; Jhang, xiv. 128; Jhelum, xiv. 154; Jullundur, xiv. 226; Lahore, xvi. 99; Mīlānwāli, xvii. 326; Multān, xviii. 29; Muzaffargarh, xviii. 78; North-West Frontier Province, xix. 167; Peshāwar, xx. 117; Siālkot, xxii. 329-330; Soālkuchi, xxiii. 68.
- Dhodān, *tahsīl* in the Punjab. *See* Bhawānigarh.
- Dhodap, fort in Nāsik District, Bombay, xi. 320.
- Dhodias, aboriginal tribe in Navsāri, xviii. 423; Rewā Kāntha, xxi. 295; Surat, xxiii. 158.
- Dhokal Singh, rule in Pannā (1785-98), xix. 401.
- Dhola, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xi. 320, xv. 165.
- Dholan Deo, Rājā, traditional builder of Dholpur town, xi. 331-332.
- Dholarva, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xi. 320, xv. 169.
- Dholera, seaport and cotton mart in Ahmadābād District, Bombay, xi. 320-321.
- Dholka, *tāluka* in Ahmadābād District, Bombay, xi. 321.
- Dholka, historical town in Ahmadābād District, Bombay, xi. 321-322.
- Dholpur, State in Rājputāna, xi. 322-331; physical aspects, 322-323; history, 323-325; population, 325; agriculture, 325-327; forests, 326-327; trade and communications, 327; famine, 327-328; administration, 328-331; revenue, 329, 330; police, 331; education, 331; medical, 331; area, population, revenue, and administration, iv. 95.
- Dholpur, capital of State in Rājputāna, xi. 331-332; inscription, ii. 56; brass- and copper-work, iii. 241.
- Dhond, head-quarters of *petha* of same name in Poona District, Bombay, xi. 332-333.
- Dhonda gate, Gwalior fort, xii. 440.
- Dhondiyas, sect of Jains, i. 417; in Bānsda State, vi. 404.
- Dhond-Manmād State Railway, v. 119.
- Dhone, village in Kurnool District, Madras, xi. 333.
- Dhonkal Singh, disputes concerning succession to Jodhpur, xiv. 186, 198.
- Dhorājī, fortified town in Gondal State, Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xi. 333.
- Dhors, unclean caste in Dhārwar, xi. 308.
- Dhotijodās*, manufactured at Maheshwar, Central India, ix. 368.
- Dhotis* or *dhotars*, iii. 198; manufactured in Gadwāl, Hyderābād, xii. 121; Hyderābād, xii. 262-263; Lingsugūr, xvi. 166; Mahbūbnagar, xvii. 5; Maheshwar, xvii. 16; Mehkar, xvii. 271; Memāri, xvii. 291; Raichūr, xxi. 41; Savanūr, xxii. 156; Sholāpur, xxii. 301; Terdal, xxiii. 281; Warangal, xxiv. 362.
- Dhotria, *thakurāt* in Bhopāwar Agency, Central India, viii. 147, xi. 333.
- Dhrāngadhra, State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xi. 333-334, xv. 167.
- Dhrāngadhra, capital of State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xi. 334-335.
- Dhrol, State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xi. 335, xv. 166.
- Dhrol, town in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xi. 335.
- Dhrun, mountain ridge, Baluchistān, xvii. 51.
- Dhruva Shāh, Rājā, daughter cured by Father Joseph Mary, viii. 6.
- Dhubri, subdivision in Goālpāra District, Eastern Bengal and Assam, xi. 335-336.
- Dhubri, head-quarters of Goālpāra District, Eastern Bengal and Assam, xi. 336-337.
- Dhul Kot (1), ruins near Udaipur, Rājputāna, v. 93.
- Dhul Kot (2), ruins near Dhār, Central India, xi. 293.
- Dhulaba, temple at Alta, Kolhāpur, v. 253.
- Dhulātia, *thakurāt* in Mālwa Agency, Central India, xi. 337, xvii. 99.
- Dhūlia, *tāluka* in West Khāndesh District, Bombay, xi. 337.
- Dhūlia, head-quarters of West Khāndesh District, Bombay, and centre of cotton trade, xi. 337-339.
- Dhūliān, mart in Murshidābād District, Bengal, xi. 339.
- Dhulipnagar, name sometimes applied to Bannu town, North-West Frontier Province, xi. 339.
- Dhumnar, archaeological site in Central India. *See* Dhamnār.
- Dhundai, ancient name for Dibai, xi. 341.
- Dhūndārī language. *See* Jaipurī.

- Dhūndhār, ancient name of Daosa District, xiii. 385.
- Dhāndhgarh, name of Dibai in eleventh century, xi. 341.
- Dhūndhu, demon king, cave of, at Galta, Jaipur, xiii. 385.
- Dhūndī dialect, spoken in the Punjab, xx. 286.
- Dhundi Rāj temple. *See* Ganesh, Temple of.
- Dhundia Nagh, freebooter, overtaken by General Wellesley at Manoli, xvii. 200; pillaged Shimoga (1799), xxii. 285, 290.
- Dhāndias, Jain sect, in Bombay, viii. 307; Rājputāna, xxi. 115.
- Dhūnds, aboriginal tribe in Hazāra, xiii. 78; North-West Frontier Province, xi. 166; Rāwālpindi, xxi. 266.
- Dhuniās, Muhammadan caste, in Darbhāṅgā, xi. 155; Muzaffarpur, xviii. 98.
- Dhūpgarh, highest point in Sātpurā range, xxii. 132.
- Dhurumtolla, street and Eurasian quarter in Calcutta. *See* Calcutta.
- Dhūrs, lower-class Gonds in Gondwāna, xii. 323.
- Dhurwai, petty *samad* State in Central India under Bundelkhand Agency, xi. 339, ix. 77.
- Dhyān Singh, Rājā of Jammū, Eminābād given in *jāgīr* to, xii. 24; rule in Pūnch, xv. 94.
- Di Pa, disturbance in Salween, xxi. 417.
- Diamond Harbour, subdivision in Twenty-Four Parganas, Bengal, xi. 340.
- Diamond Harbour, village in Twenty-Four Parganas, Bengal, xi. 340.
- Diamond Island, off coast of Burma, with wireless telegraphy station, xi. 340-341.
- Diamond Jubilee College, Moughyr, xvii. 400; Sangrūr, xiv. 175; xxii. 55.
- Diamonds, iii. 160-161; found or mined in Ajaigarh, v. 131; Anantapur, v. 338, 344; Bānganāpalle, vi. 372, 375; Belgaum, vii. 152; Bijāwar, viii. 188, 190; Central India, ix. 367; Chānda, x. 156; Charkhārī, x. 177, 178; Gāngpur, xii. 142; Golconda, xii. 309; Hyderābād, xiii. 232, 262; Kallūr, Hyderābād, xiv. 315; Madras Presidency, xvi. 241, 290; Mahbūbnagar, xvii. 2; Nalgonda, xviii. 341; Nellore, xix. 17; Pannā, xix. 399, 402-403; Sambalpur, xxii. 12; Vindhya Hills, i. 62, xxiv. 317; Wajrakarūr, xxiv. 350; Warangal, xxiv. 357.
- Diamper, town in Travancore State, Madras. *See* Udayamperūr.
- Dibai, town in Bulandshahr District, United Provinces, xi. 341.
- Dibālpur, ancient town in the Punjab. *See* Dīpālpur.
- Dibāṅg, river of Assam, xi. 341.
- Dibru, river of Assam, xi. 341.
- Dibru-Sadiya Railway, iii. 415.
- Dibrugarh, subdivision of Lakhimpur District, Eastern Bengal and Assam, xi. 341-342.
- Dibrugarh, town and cantonment in Lakhimpur District, Eastern Bengal and Assam, xi. 342-343.
- Didda, queen of Kashmīr (950-1003), xv. 92.
- Didwāna, town in Jodhpur State, Rājputāna, xi. 343.
- Dig, town in Bharatpur State, Rājputāna, stormed by British (1804), xi. 343-344.
- Digambaras, sect of Jains, i. 414, 417; separation from Svetāmbaras, i. 414; in Bombay, viii. 307; Central India, ix. 353; Rājputāna, xxi. 115.
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- Kalyānji, temple at Karauli, Rājputāna, xv. 34.
- Kām Bakhsh, prince, son of Aurangzeb, appointed Subahdār of Bijāpur and Hyderabad (1706), xvii. 2; defeat and death (1709), ii. 405, xxiv. 153.
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- Kāmākha, temple in Kāmrup District, Assam, vi. 23, xiv. 325.
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- Kamāl Sāhib of Chavdāpur, saint, tomb at Mamdāpur, Bijāpur, xvii. 106.
- Kamala tank, Thān, Kāthiāwār, xxiii. 288.
- Kamalālayam, drinking-water tank, Nāmakkal, Salem, xviii. 348.
- Kamaleswar, Ahom king, rule in Assam, vi. 32.
- Kamālia, town in Montgomery District, Punjab, xiv. 325; calico-printing, iii. 186.
- Kamālpur, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xiv. 325, xv. 168.
- Kamālpur, *thakurāt* in Bhopāl Agency, Central India, viii. 125, xiv. 325.
- Kamāl-ud-dīn, settled at Jalālī (c. 1295), xiv. 14; mausoleum at Dhār, xi. 295.
- Kamāl-ud-dīn Khān, rule in Rādhampur, xxi. 23.
- Kāman, town in Bharatpur State, Rājputāna, xiv. 325-326.
- Kamandal Kund, reservoirs at Gīrnār, Kāthiāwār, xii. 247.
- Kāmandurga, peak in Tumkūr, Mysore, xxiv. 52.
- Kamāngari work, manufactured in Sītपुर, xxiii. 62.
- Kāmāreddipet, *tāluk* in Nizāmābād District, Hyderabad, xiv. 326.
- Kāmārhati, town in District of Twenty-four Parganas, Bengal, xiv. 326.
- Kāmārs, or blacksmiths, in Singhbhūm, xxiii. 7.
- Kamar-ud-dīn, rule in Cuddapah (1782), xi. 61; surrender of Coimbatore to (1791), x. 371-372.
- Kamar-ud-dīn, Wazīr, Jānsath sacked and destroyed under orders of (1737), xiv. 62; Bāsha family in Muzaffarnagar almost exterminated by, xviii. 85.
- Kamar-ud-dīn Tamar, governor of Bengal (1244-6), vii. 216.
- Kāmarūpa, ancient kingdom in North-East India, xviii. 151.
- Kamāsīn, *taluk* in Bāndā District, United Provinces, xiv. 326-327.
- Kamātāpur, ruined city in Cooch Behār State, Bengal, xiv. 327.
- Kamauli plates of king Vaidyadēva, ii. 33.
- Kambākkam Drug, peak in Tiruvallūr, Chingleput, xxiii. 399.
- Kambam, *tāluk* and town in Madras. See Cumbum.
- Kamban, author of Tamil *Rāmāyana* (eleventh century), ii. 421, 435.
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- Kambar, town in Lārkāna District, Sind, xiv. 327-328.
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- Kāmdar Khān, Musalmān revenue agent, Hazāribāgh (1765), xii. 88.
- Kameri, village in Sātāra District, Bombay, xiv. 328.
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- Kandukūr, town in Nellore District, Madras, xiv. 379.
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- Kaner, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xiv. 379, xv. 169.
- Kaneras, caste, in Dera Ismail Khān, xi. 264; Mianwālī, xvii. 320.
- Kanethi, petty State feudatory to Bashahr, Punjab, xiv. 379-380.
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- Kanker, feudatory State in Central Provinces, xiv. 402-403.
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- Kānkrej, collection of petty States under Pālanpur Agency, Bombay, xiv. 403.
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- Kannara, Rāshtrakūta king of Mysore, xviii. 171.
- Kanniyambal, virgin goddess, temple to, Comorin, Travancore, x. 376.
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- Kānthāria, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xiv. 405, xv. 168.
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- Kishangarh, State in Rājputāna, xv. 310-317; physical aspects, 310-311; history, 311-312; population, 312-313; agriculture, 313-314; trade and communications, 314-315; famine, 315; administration, 315-317; education, 317; medical, 317; minerals, iii. 112; postal arrangements, iii. 424-425.
- Kishangarh, capital of Kishangarh State, Rājputāna, xv. 317-318.
- Kishen Cotton-Spinning Mill, Delhi, xi. 240.
- Kishen Prasād Bahādur, Mahārājā Sir, Peshkār, minister of Hyderābād State (1901), xiii. 243.
- Kishkindha, legendary visit of Rāma to, xiii. 235.
- Kishm, island in the Persian Gulf, British relations with, iv. 111.
- Kishor Dās Karmakār, gun at Murshidābād cast by, xviii. 56.
- Kishor Sāgar, lake in Kotah city, xv. 425.
- Kishor Singh I, chief of Kotah (1670-86), xv. 412.
- Kishor Singh II, Mahārāo, chief of Kotah (1819-28), xv. 414; battle at Māngrol (1821), xvii. 180.
- Kishor Singh, rule in Pannā (1798-1840), xix. 401.
- Kishorganj, subdivision in Mymensingh District, Eastern Bengal, xv. 318.
- Kishorganj, town in Mymensingh District, Eastern Bengal, xv. 318-319.
- Kishorī, Rānī, widow of Sūraj Mal, partially restored Jāt fortunes (1776), viii. 76.
- Kishtwārī, dialect of Kashmirī, i. 371.
- Kisseraing Island, Mergui Archipelago, xvii. 293, 304.
- Kistna, District in Madras, xv. 319-334; physical aspects, 319-321; history, 321-322; population, 323-325; agriculture, 325-328; trade and communications, 328-330; famine, 330; administration, 330-333; education, 333-334; medical, 334; Christians in, i. 443.
- Kistna, river of Southern India, i. 45, iii. 361, xv. 334-336.
- Kistna Canals, canal system of Kistna delta, iii. 331, 332, 338, 355, xv. 336-337.
- Kistnagiri, hill composing part of Gingee fortress, South Arcot, xii. 243.
- Kistvaens. *See* Antiquarian Remains.
- Kitchener, Lord, Commander-in-Chief (1902), army reforms, ii. 529-530, iv. 359-360.
- Kites (*Mitvur*), i. 253.
- Kitolo, chief of the Little Kushans, founded kingdom of Gandhāra (425), i. 306; rule in valley of Indus, xix. 150; Punjab, xx. 262.
- Kitthayi Island. *See* Kisseraing.
- Kittūr, village and fort in Belgaum District, Bombay, xv. 337; outbreak in which British officers were killed (1824), xv. 337; inscription, ii. 56.
- Kiūthal, Simla Hill State, Punjab. *See* Keonthal.
- Kizilbāshis, Persian race in Afghānistān, v. 47; Istālif, xiii. 371.
- Klangdong, upper reaches of Dhaleswari river, Assam, xv. 337.
- Klangklangs, tribe in Chin Hills, x. 273, 274.
- Klein, Danish missionary, botanical collections, xvi. 242-243.
- Knight, Mr., *Where Three Empires meet*, quoted on Ladākh, xvi. 89, 90.
- Knives. *See* Cutlery.
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- Kod, *āluka* in Dhārwar District, Bombay, xv. 337-338.
- Kōdā, dialect of the Mundā language, i. 383.
- Kodachādrī, mountain in Mysore, xv. 338, xviii. 296, xxii. 282.
- Kodagas, tribe. *See* Coorg.
- Kodagu, vernacular name of Coorg, xv. 338.
- Kodagu, language of the Dravidian family, i. 379, 381; spoken in Coorg, xi. 22.

- Kodaikānal, *tāluk* in Madura District, Madras, xv. 338.
- Kodaikānal, sanitarium in Madura District, Madras, xv. 338-339; observatory, i. 106.
- Kodangal, *tāluk* in Gulbarga District, Hyderābād, xv. 339-340.
- Kodangal, town in Gulbarga District, Hyderābād, xv. 340.
- Kodangibetta, peak in Coorg, xv. 340.
- Kodaung, hilly tract in Mōngmit State, Upper Burma, xv. 340.
- Kodinār, town in Amreli *prānt*, Baroda, xv. 340.
- Kodon, a small millet (*Paspalum scrobiculatum*), iii. 98; cultivated in Ajaigarh, Central India, v. 131; Azamgarh, vi. 158; Bālāghāt, vi. 228; Balliā, vi. 253; Bāra Bankī, vi. 421; Baroda, vii. 46; Bastī, vii. 127; Bengal, vii. 245; Betūl, viii. 11; Bhandāra, viii. 65; Bhopāl, Central India, viii. 134; Bijāwar, Central India, viii. 190; Bilāspur, viii. 227; Central India, ix. 359-360, 390; Central Provinces, x. 34-35-36; Charkhārī, Central India, x. 178; Chhatarpur, Central India, x. 200; Chhindwāra, x. 209; Chhuikhadān, Central Provinces, x. 216; Drug, xi. 369-370; Fyzābād, xii. 113; Ghāzīpur, xii. 226; Gorakhpur, xii. 335-336; Hamīrpur, xiii. 17; Hoshangābād, xiii. 185; Hyderābād State, xiii. 253, 254; Indūr, Hyderābād, xiii. 354; Jhānsi, xiv. 142; Jubbulpore, xiv. 211; Kaira, xiv. 280; Kālāhandī, Bengal, xiv. 294; Kawardhā, Central Provinces, xv. 193; Khairāgarh, Central Provinces, xv. 208; Kherī, xv. 271; Maihar, Central India, xvii. 28; Medak, Hyderābād, xvii. 247; Mirzāpur, xvii. 371; Nāgod, Central India, xviii. 302; Nāndgaon, Central Provinces, xviii. 357; Narsinghpur, xviii. 389; Padraunā, Gorakhpur, xix. 311; Palāman, xix. 340; Rāe Bareli, xxi. 29; Raigarh, Central Provinces, xxi. 46; Raipur, xxi. 53; Rajpipla, Bombay, xxi. 81; Ratnāgiri, xxi. 251; Rewah, Central India, xxi. 284; Rewā Kānthā, Bombay, xxi. 295; Saktī, Central Provinces, xxi. 393; Sambalpur, xxii. 11; Sārangarh, Central Provinces, xxii. 94; Saugor, xxii. 142; Seoni, xxii. 170; Sitāpur, xxiii. 57; Surat, xxiii. 159; Surgāna, Bombay, xxiii. 170; Surgujā, Central Provinces, xxiii. 172; United Provinces, xxiv. 181.
- Koenig, botanical collections of, in Madras, xvi. 242-243.
- Kohan Dil Khān, from Persia, Safdar Jang Sadozai driven out of Kandahār by (1842), xiv. 376.
- Kohāt, District in North-West Frontier Province, xv. 341-350; physical aspects, 341-342; history, 342-344; population, 344-345; agriculture, 345-347; trade and communications, 347-348; famine, 348; administration, 348-350; education, 350; medical, 350.
- Kohāt, *tahsīl* in Kohāt District, North-West Frontier Province, xv. 350-351.
- Kohāt, town and cantonment in Kohāt District, North-West Frontier Province, xv. 351-352; arts and manufactures, iii. 190, 199, 211.
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- Kohāt Salt Quarries, North-West Frontier Province, i. 93, iii. 159, iv. 251, xv. 351.
- Koh-i-Bāba, mountain range in Afghānistān, xv. 352.
- Koh-i-Mārān, mountains in Sarawān, Baluchistān, ix. 14, xxii. 98.
- Kohimā, subdivision in Nāgā Hills District, Assam, xv. 352-353.
- Kohimā, head-quarters of Nāgā Hills District, Assam, with cantonment, xv. 353.
- Koh-i-Patandar, mountain ridge in Baluchistān, xvii. 51.
- Kohīr, former *tāluk* in Hyderābād State. See Bīdar *Tāluk*.
- Kohīr, town in Bīdar District, Hyderābād, xv. 353.
- Kohistān, hilly country in Karachi District, Sind, xv. 353-354.
- Kohistān, hilly country in Kābul province, Afghānistān, xiv. 241.
- Kohistānī, language of Swāt and Upper Indus, i. 364, 371, 397.
- Kohistānis, tribe in Kābul, xiv. 241.
- Koh-i-Sultān, extinct volcano in Chāgai Hills, Baluchistān, x. 120.
- Kohlīs, caste, in Bhandāra, viii. 64; Central Provinces, x. 26; Chānda, x. 153.
- Kohlu, *tahsīl* in Sibi District, Baluchistān, xv. 354.
- Kohlus, tribe on Minicoy Island, xvii. 360.
- Koil, town and *tahsīl* in Aligarh District, United Provinces, usually called Aligarh, xv. 354; history, v. 209-211.
- Koillābhūtīs, dancers in Gondwāna, xii. 323.
- Koilkonda, former *tāluk* in Mahbūbnagar District, Hyderābād, xv. 354.
- Koilkuntla, *tāluk* in Kurnool District, Madras, xv. 354.
- Koilpatti, village in Tinnevely District, Madras, xv. 354-355.
- Koirao, Nāgā tribe, in Manipur, xvii. 189.
- Koirīs, cultivating caste, in Assam, vi. 157; Balliā, vi. 252; Bastī, vii. 127; Benares, vii. 182; Bengal, vii. 233; Bhāgalpur, viii. 30; Champāran, x. 140; Darbhāngā, xi. 155; Gayā, xii. 200; Ghāzīpur, xii. 225; Gorakhpur, xii. 335; Hazāribāgh, xiii. 90; Jaunpur, xiv. 77; Mirzāpur, xvii. 370; Monghyr, xvii.

- 395; Muzaffarpur, xviii. 98; Patna, xx. 59; Sāran, xxii. 87; Shāhābād, xxii. 190.
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 Kol, generic name applied by Hindus to Mundā, Ho, and Oraon tribes of Bengal, xv. 355.
 Kol, demon, slain by Balarāma, v. 209, 217.
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 Kolāba, District in Bombay, xv. 355-368; physical aspects, 355-357; history, 357-359; population, 359-361; agriculture, 361-363; forests, 363-364; trade and communications, 364-365; famine, 365-366; administration, 366-367; education, 367-368; medical, 368; Jewish colony, i. 441.
 Kolachel, seaport in Travancore State, Madras, xv. 368.
 Kolair, lake in Madras. *See* Colair.
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 Kolār band of schistose rocks, Mysore, xviii. 165.
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 Kollaimalais, hill range in Salem District, Madras, xv. 390.
 Kollangod, town in Malabar District, Madras, xv. 390.
 Kollans, caste, in Travancore, xxiv. 9.
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 Kollegāl, town in Coimbatore District, Madras, xv. 391.
 Kollūr, pass in Western Ghāts, xii. 219.
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- Khonds in Kālāhandī, Bengal, xv. 282-283; in Sambalpur, xxii. 9.
- Kolvān, former name of Shāhāpur, Thāna, xxii. 199.
- Komans, shepherd caste. *See* Idaiyans.
- Komāra Rāma, traditional builder of remains at Rāmandrug, Bellary, xxi. 170-171.
- Komatis, trading caste in Southern India, iii. 302; in South Arcot, v. 426; Atrāf-i-balda, Hyderābād, vi. 127; Bāsim, vii. 100; Elgandal, Hyderābād, xii. 7; Ganjām, xii. 152; Gubbi, Mysore, xii. 345; Hyderābād State, xiii. 265; Indūr, Hyderābād, xiii. 353; Kistna, xv. 324; Kottapatam, Guntūr, xvi. 6; Lingsugūr, Hyderābād, xvi. 166; Mahbūbnagar, Hyderābād, xvii. 3; Medak, Hyderābād, xvii. 247; Mysore, xviii. 222; Nalgonda, Hyderābād, xviii. 340; Nānder, Hyderābād, xviii. 351; Sirpur Tāndūr, Hyderābād, xiii. 42; Warangal, Hyderābād, xxiv. 360.
- Kommaras, potters, in Lingsugūr, Hyderābād, xvi. 164.
- Komulmair, fort in Udaipur State, Rājputāna. *See* Kumbhalgarh.
- Kōn ravines, neolithic implements found in, ii. 91.
- Konārak, ruined temple in Purī District, Orissa, ii. 179, 180, xv. 391-392, xx. 402.
- Konbaung Min. *See* Tharrawaddy, Prince.
- Konch. *See* Kunch.
- Kondadoras, tribe, in Vizagapatam, xxiv. 328.
- Kondalwādi, town in Nizāmābād District, Hyderābād, xv. 392.
- Kondamudi, inscription, ii. 59.
- Kondāne, village in Kolāba District, Bombay, xv. 392-393; caves, ii. 162.
- Kondapalli, town and hill-fortress in Kistna District, Madras, xv. 393.
- Kondavid, village and hill-fortress in Guntūr District, Madras, xv. 393.
- Kondkā, State in Central Provinces. *See* Chhuikhādān.
- Kondochates, Greek name for Great Gandak river, xii. 125.
- Kongālvās, rule in North Coorg, xi. 9-10.
- Kongnoli, village in Belgaum District, Bombay, xv. 393-394.
- Kongu, dynasty in Southern India, Coimbatore, x. 358; Salem, xxi. 398.
- Konguḍesarājakkal*, the, Tamil chronicle, ii. 6-7.
- Konher, of Nāsik, steps, &c., on Saptashring made by, xxii. 80-81.
- Konher Rao Trimbak Patvardhan of Kurandvād, defeated at Bhoj by Yesājī Sindhiā (1773), viii. 121.
- Kōning, Henry, founder of Swedish Company (1731), ii. 466.
- Konkan, tract below Western Ghāts south of the Damangangā river, xv. 394-395; physical aspects, i. 39; meteorology, i. 114, 117, 130, 142, 148; zoology, i. 272; language, i. 374; growth of population, i. 463.
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- Konkanis, caste, in Bombay City, viii. 412; Ernākulam, Cochin, xii. 28.
- Konnūr, village in Belgaum District, Bombay, with antiquarian remains, xv. 395-396; inscription, ii. 9-10.
- Kooshtea, town in Nadiā District, Bengal. *See* Kushtia.
- Kopāganj, town in Azamgarh District, United Provinces, xv. 396-397.
- Kopargaon, *tāluka* of Ahmadnagar District, Bombay, xv. 397.
- Kopilās, peak in Orissa Tributary States, xix. 253.
- Kopili, river of Assam. *See* Kapili.
- Koppa, *tāluka* in Kadūr District, Mysore, xv. 397-398.
- Koppal, hill-fort and town in Raichūr District, Hyderābād, xv. 398.
- Korā, ancient town in Fatehpur District, United Provinces, xv. 398.
- Korābar, estate in Udaipur State, Rājputāna. *See* Kurābar.
- Korachas, Koramas, or Koravas, nomadic class, in Anantapur, v. 346; Bangalore, Mysore, vi. 363; Bellary, vii. 171; Chitaldroog, Mysore, x. 293; Hassan, Mysore, xiii. 65; Kadūr, Mysore, xiv. 265; Kolār, Mysore, xv. 372; Mysore, xviii. 200, 255; Shimoga, Mysore, xxii. 286.
- Korai, Baloch tribe, in Hyderābād, Sind, xiii. 315.
- Koramas, tribe. *See* Korachas.
- Korampur, ancient name of Holavanhalli, Mysore, xiii. 158.
- Korangi, village in Godāvāri District, Madras. *See* Coringa.
- Korapula, river in Malabar District, Madras, xv. 398-399.
- Koraput, subdivision and *tahsil* in Vizagapatam District, Madras, xv. 399.
- Koraput, village in Vizagapatam District, Madras, xv. 399.
- Koras, aboriginal tribe, in Mānbhūm, xvii. 115.
- Koras, tribe, in Andamans, v. 360.
- Koras, fishermen, in Baluchistān, Kalāt, xiv. 301; Makrān, xvii. 47, 48.
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- Koravas, tribe. *See* Korachas.
- Korbā, coal-field in Central Provinces, x. 50.
- Koreā, tributary State in Central Provinces, xv. 399-402.
- Koregaon, *tāluka* in Sātāra District, Bombay, xv. 402.
- Koregaon, village in Poona District, Bombay, scene of battle (1818), xv. 402.
- Koregaon lake, in Sholāpur District, Bombay, xxii. 300, 301.
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- Koris, weavers and labourers, in Agra, v. 77; Aligarh, v. 212; Allahābād, v. 231; Ambāla, v. 280; Bahraich, vi. 208; Bāndā, vi. 350; Bāra Bankī, vi. 420; Cawnpore, ix. 310; Dehra Dūn, xi. 215; Etāwah, xii. 42; Fyzābād, xii. 112; Gondā, xii. 314; Gwalior, xii. 428; Jālaun, xiv. 21; Muttra, xviii. 62; Rohri, Sind, xxi. 309; Sultānpur, xxiii. 133.
- Korkū, language of the Mundā family, i. 383; spoken in Berār, vii. 379; Betūl, viii. 9; Ellichpur, Berār, xii. 13; by Korkūs, xv. 405; in Nimār, xix. 110.
- Korkūs, aboriginal tribe in Central Provinces, xv. 403-405; Berār, vii. 379, 419; Betūl, viii. 9, 10; Central Provinces, x. 26; Chhindwāra, x. 208; Ellichpur, Berār, xii. 13; Hoshangābād, xiii. 183; Makrai, Central Provinces, xvii. 44; Melghāt, Berār, xvii. 290; Nimār, xix. 110, 111, 118; Sātpurā Range, xxii. 132.
- Korwā, dialect of the Mundā family, i. 383; spoken in Palāman, xix. 339.
- Korwai, chiefship in Bhopāl Agency, Central India, viii. 125, xv. 405-406.
- Korwas, aboriginal tribe, in Hyderābād, xiii. 247; Jashpur, Central Provinces, xiv. 68; Palāman, xix. 339; Surgujā, Central Provinces, xxiii. 172.
- Kosala, in Hindu literature two tracts corresponding roughly to Oudh and Chhattisgarh, xv. 406-407.
- Kosam, two villages (Kosam Inām and Kosam Khirāj) in Allahābād District, United Provinces, xv. 407; brass seal ring from, ii. 25; sculptured group, ii. 48.
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- Koshārab, Kshattriya, origin of Koil ascribed to, v. 209, 217.
- Koshtis, weavers, in Berār, vii. 393; Indūr, Hyderābād, xiii. 353; Sholāpur, xxii. 298.
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- Kosī, town in Muttra District, United Provinces, xv. 408-409.
- Kosigi, town in Bellary District, Madras, xv. 409.
- Kot, estate in Attock District, Punjab, xv. 409-410.
- Kot Kapūra, town in Faridkot State, Punjab, xvi. 3.
- Kot Nurpur, fort in Sind, xxii. 403.
- Kot Pātli, town in Jaipur State, Rājputāna, xvi. 3-4.
- Kota, language of the Dravidian family, spoken in the Nilgiris, i. 379, 381.
- Kotagiri, hill station and planting centre in the Nilgiris, Madras, xv. 410.
- Kotah, State in Rājputāna, xv. 410-424; physical aspects, 410-412; history, 412-415; population, 415-417; agriculture, 417-418; trade and communications, 418-419; famine, 420; administration, 420-423; education, 423-424; medical, 424.
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- Kulang, rock and fort in Nāsik District, Bombay, xvi. 13-14.
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- Kulū, subdivision in Kāngra District, Punjab, xvi. 15.
- Kulū, mountain *tahsil* in Kāngra District, Punjab, xvi. 15-17; engraved waterpot found, ii. 133.
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- Kundā, *tahsil* in Partābgarh District, United Provinces, xvi. 25.
- Kunda, fort in Hazāribāgh District, Bengal, xvi. 25.
- Kundadagudda, peak in Tirthahalli, Mysore, xxiii. 391.
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- Kundalpur, Berār, believed to represent site of a buried city, xxiv. 376.
- Kundan Singh, service on British side in Mutiny, xxii. 364.
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- Kundighar, peak in Southern Wazīristān, xxiv. 380.
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- Kungrībingrī, peak in Himālayas, United Provinces, xxiv. 140.
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- Kunigal, *taluk* in Tumkūr District, Mysore, xvi. 26.
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- Pandharpur, *tāluka* in Sholāpur District, Bombay, xix. 389-390.
- Pandharpur, sacred town and place of pilgrimage in Sholāpur District, Bombay, xix. 390-391.
- Pāndhumā, town in Chhindwāra District, Central Provinces, xix. 391-392.
- Pāndingu pagoda, Kyaukse District, Burma, xvi. 72.
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- Pāndukeshwar, village with temple in Garhwāl District, United Provinces, xix. 394.
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- Pangkong, lake, Ladākh, xvi. 89.
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- Pārbatī, goddess. *See* Kālī.
- Pārbatī, tributary of the Chambal river, Central India and Rājputāna, xix. 409-410.
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- Parganas, Twenty-four, District in Bengal. *See* Twenty-four Parganas.
- Pargarh, hill-fort in Belgaum District, Bombay, vii. 148.
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- Pariahs, name of the outcaste menials in Southern India, ii. 323, 435. *See also* Panchamas and Paraiyans.
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- Parichhatgarh, town in Meerut District, United Provinces, xx. 2.
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- Parihārs, Rājput clan in Central India, probably a branch of the Gūrjaras, ix. 337-338; in Bundelkhand, ix. 69; Gwalior fort held by (1128-96, 1210-32), xii. 440; in Hamīrpur, xiii. 14; Jhānsi, xiv. 137; Mandor their capital till 1381, xvii. 171; chiefs of Nāgod, xviii. 300-301; rule in Narwar (1129-32), xviii. 397; Rājputāna, xxi. 94, 113.
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- Pas, baskets with covers, manufactured in Lower Chindwin, Burma, x. 234.
- Pashai, language of the Pisācha family, spoken in Afghānistān, i. 356.
- Pashm or *par*, the undercoat of wool on Tibetan goats, often spurious, iii. 212-213.
- Pashmīna shawls. *See* Shawls.
- Pashto or Pashtū, language of the Eranian family, spoken by Afghāns, with Pakhto for a north-eastern dialect, i. 354-355; bibliography, i. 395; spoken in Afghānistān, v. 48; Attock, vi. 133; Baluchistān, vi. 287-288; Bannu, vi. 395; Chāgai, Baluchistān, x. 117; Dera Ismāil Khān, xi. 263; Hazāra, xiii. 78; Kashmir, xv. 103; Kohāt, xv. 344; Kurram Agency, xvi. 51; Loralai,

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- Pashtūn, name used for themselves by the Afghāns in Baluchistān, vi. 289.
- Pāsī principality, Dhaurahrā supposed to be site of capital of, xi. 318.
- Pāsīs, toddy-drawers and labourers in Northern India, number in all India, i. 498; Allahābād, v. 231; Bahraich, vi. 208; Bāra Bankī, vi. 420; Fatehpur, xii. 78; Fyzābād, xii. 112; Gayā, xii. 200; Hardoi, xiii. 45; Kherī, xv. 269, 271; Lucknow, xvi. 183; Oudh, xix. 287; Partābgarh, xx. 17; Rāe Bareli, xxi. 28; Sitāpur, xxiii. 56; Sultānpur, xxiii. 133; Uuaō, xxiv. 125; United Provinces, xxiv. 170.
- Pasni, roadstead in Makrān, Baluchistān, xx. 22-23.
- Pasos*, or waistcloths, manufactured in Upper Chindwin, Burma, x. 246-247; Kyaukse, xvi. 77; Tharrawaddy, xxiii. 323.
- Pasrūr, *tahsil* in Siālkot District, Punjab, xx. 23.
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- Pata, founder of Pataudi, xx. 27.
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- Patāla Ganga, sacred pool on Sivaganga Hill, Mysore, vi. 425, xxiii. 64.
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- Pātan, district in Rājputāna. See *Keshorai Pātan*.
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- Pātanvādīyas, subdivision of Koli caste in Gujarāt, xv. 388.
- Patandi, State in Punjab, xx. 26-27.
- Patandi, capital of State, Punjab, xx. 27.
- Pātdi, State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 167, xx. 27.
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- Pathārī, mediatized State in Bhopāl Agency, Central India, viii. 125, xx. 29-30.
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- Pathārī, *thakurāt* in Mālwa Agency, Central India, xvii. 99, xx. 30.
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- Pātoda, crown *tāluk* in Bhīr District, Hyderābād, xx. 73.
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- Pattadkal, village with temples in Bijāpur District, Bombay, xx. 73; pillar record, ii. 43, 59; temples, ii. 168, 172, 175, 178.
- Pattan Munāra, ancient ruin in Bahāwalpur State, Punjab, xx. 73-74.
- Pattānavāns, fishermen, in Chingleput, x. 257.
- Patthargarh, ruined fort at Najībābād, Bijnōr, xviii. 334.
- Pattī, *tahsil* in Parlābgarh District, United Provinces, xx. 74.
- Pattī, town in Lahore District, Punjab, xx. 74.
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- Pattikonda, village in Kurnool District, Madras, place of death of Sir Thomas Munro (1827), xx. 75.
- Pattisima, island in the Godāvari river, xx. 159.
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- Patuākhālī, subdivision in Backergunge District, Eastern Bengal, xx. 76.
- Patūr, town in Akola District, Berār, with Buddhist caves and Muhammadan shrine, xx. 76-77.
- Patvardhan, family of Konkanasth Brāhmins, holders of Southern Marāthā Jāgirs, xxiii. 91-92.
- Pauk, subdivision and township in Pakokku District, Upper Burma, xx. 77.
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- Pir-i-Roshan, 'the apostle of light,' founder of the Roshāniā sect, Tirāhis driven from Tirāh by (c. 1600), xxiii. 389.
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- Pithora, Rāe, Hindu king. *See* Prithwī Rāj.
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- Sanudo, Marino, Italian traveller (thirteenth century), mention of Cambay, ix. 297.
- Sānwant Singh, Diwān, founder of Bijnā estate, Bundelkhand (c. 1690), viii. 191.
- Sānwant Singh, Rājā of Orchhā (1752-65), xix. 244; cenotaph at Orchhā, xix. 248.
- Sānwant Singh, present Rājā of Bijāwar (1899), viii. 189.
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- Sao Kya Tun, Sawbwa of Hsipaw, Burma, appointed by king Mindon, xiii. 220.
- Sao Maha, refractory ruler of West Manglōn, Burma (1892), xvii. 179.
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- Saptashring, hill crowned with temples in Nāsik District, Bombay, v. 134, xxii. 80-81.
- Saptashringanivāsini, goddess. *See* Mahishāsura Mardini.
- Sar Bāgh, place of cremation for Būndi chiefs, Rājputāna, ix. 88.
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- Sarasvatī, river goddess in the *Rigveda*, in post-Vedic mythology spouse of Brahmā and goddess of wisdom, i. 215; temples at Dhār, xi. 295; Gadag, Dhārwar, xii. 119; Pehowa, Karnāl, xx. 100.
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- Saukiyā Khun language. *See* Rangkas.
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- Sheikhpurā, trading town in Monghyr District, Bengal, xxii. 268.
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- Shekhāwati, district in Jaipur State, Rājputāna, forming a semi-independent confederacy, xxii. 268-270.
- Shekhāwati, dialect of Mārwārī, spoken in Rājputāna, xxi. 111.
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- Shekhūpura, ancient town in Gujratnālā District, Punjab, once residence of Dārā Shikoh, xxii. 270.
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- Shendurni, town in East Khāndesh District, Bombay, xxii. 271.
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- Sheodān Singh, Rājā of Alwar (1857-63), v. 258-259.
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- Sheopur Zila, district in Gwalior State, Central India, xxii. 271.
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- Singaing, township in Kyaukse District, Upper Burma, xxii. 435.
- Singālilā, hill range in Darjeeling, Bengal, xxii. 435.
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- Sinor, town with temples and bathing *ghāt* in Baroda, xxiii. 14.
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- Sukhāvati-sūtra*, the, Buddhist Sūtra of the Mahāyānist school, translated into Chinese (second century), ii. 260.
- Sukhpāl, submission to Mahmūd of Ghaznī (1007-8), ii. 352.
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- Takkas or Takshakas, Turanian race in prehistoric times in country between Indus and Jhelum rivers, xxi. 264.
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- Talagang, town in Attock District, Punjab, xxiii. 207.
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- Utraulā, town in Gondā District, United Provinces, xxiv. 288; pottery, iii. 244.
- Uttamapālaiyam, town in Madura District, Madras, xxiv. 288.
- Uttangarai, *tāluk* in Salem District, Madras, xxiv. 288.
- Uttara, Buddhist missionary, traditional visit to Taikkāla, xxiii. 205; sent to Suvanna Bhūmi, and said to have landed at Thaton, Burma, xxiii. 341.
- Uttara Pinākini, river of Madras. *See* Penner.
- Uttaramerūr, town in Chingleput District, Madras, xxiv. 289.
- Uttarapūrāna, the, of Gunabhadra, ii. 22.
- Uttara-rāma-charita, the, Sanskrit drama by Bhavabhūti (eighth century), ii. 248-249.
- Uttarpāra, town in Hooghly District, Bengal, with college and public library, xxiv. 289.
- Uttiranmerūr, town in Chingleput District, Madras. *See* Uttaramerūr.
- Utwad, peak on the boundary of Thāna and Nāsik Districts, Bombay, xxiv. 290-291.
- Uyu river, tributary of Chindwin, Upper Chindwin, Burma, x. 239.
- Uyyakondāntirumalai, village with ancient temple in Trichinopoly District, Madras, important in Carnatic Wars, xxiv. 289-290.
- Uzbegs, race in Afghānistān, v. 47; Afghān-Turkistān, v. 68; Akchā, v. 181; Balkh, vi. 248, 249; Maimana, xvii. 32; Mazār-i-Sharif, xvii. 245; Tashkurghān, xxiii. 253.
- Uzina Kyaikpadaw pagoda, Moulmein, Burma, v. 295, xviii. 6.

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- Vaccination, iv. 478-479; statistics, iv. 80. *See also* in each Province, District, and larger State article *under* Medical.
- Vaccine dépôt, Meiktila, Burma, xvii. 288.
- Vāchhiputa-Dhanabhūti, builder of gateway at Bharant, ii. 45.
- Vāda, *tāluka* in Thāna District, Bombay, xxiv. 290-291.
- Vadagalai, sub-sect of Vaishnav Hindus in Chingleput, x. 257-258; religious disputes at Conjeeveram, Chingleput, x. 378; in Mysore, xviii. 293.
- Vadagas, tribe. *See* Badagas.
- Vadakara, town in Malabar District, Madras. *See* Badagara.
- Vadaku Valliyūr, town with temple in Tinnevely District, Madras, xxiv. 291.
- Vadaku Viravanallūr, town in Tinnevely District, Madras. *See* Viravanallūr.
- Vadakunnāthan, temple at Trichūr, Cochin, xxiv. 48.
- Vadāl, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 166, xxiv. 291.
- Vadāli, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 167, xxiv. 291.
- Vadāli, ancient town in Idar State, Mahī Kāntha, Bombay, xxiv. 291.
- Vādāsīnor, State in Rewā Kāntha, Bombay. *See* Balāsīnor.
- Vadāvlī, *tāluka* in Kadi *prān*, Baroda, xxiv. 291.
- Vaddars, professional diggers, in Central India, iii. 15; Bijāpur Agency, viii. 174, 179; Dhārwar, xi. 308; Kolāba,

- xv. 360. *See also* Oddes, Ods, and Woddas.
- Vādhels, Khambhāliya, Kāthiāwār, formerly held by, xv. 220.
- Vadhyaman, petty State in the Dāngs, Bombay, xi. 147.
- Vādi, capital of Sāvantrādi State, Bombay, with beautiful lake, xxiv. 201-292.
- Vādi Ratnāgiri. *See* Jotiba's Hill.
- Vadia Virampur, petty State in Rewā Kāntha, Bombay, xxi. 290, xxiv. 292.
- Vadigenhalli, town in Bangalore District, Mysore, xxiv. 292.
- Vadnagar, ancient town with temples, &c., in Kadi *prānt*, Baroda, xxiv. 292-293.
- Vadod, petty State in Gohelwār *prānt*, Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 166, xxiv. 293.
- Vadod, petty State in Jhālāwār *prānt*, Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 167, xxiv. 293.
- Vāgbhata the Elder, Sanskrit medical writer (c. 600), ii. 266.
- Vāggyas, attendants of Siva, customs of, at Guddguddāpur fair, Dhārwar, xii. 346.
- Vāgh Rājās, Mehidpur assigned to (c. 1740); confiscated (1817), xvii. 270.
- Vāghela Chamansingh of Diodar, chief of petty State in Pālanpur Agency, Bombay, xix. 346.
- Vāghela Khānjī of Diodar, chief of petty State in Pālanpur Agency, Bombay, xix. 346.
- Vāghelās, branch of Solanki Rājputs. *See* Baghels.
- Vāghvadi, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 169, xxiv. 293.
- Vāgī, pass in Western Ghāts, xii. 218.
- Vāgra, *tāluka* in Broach District, Bombay, xxiv. 293.
- Vaidyadeva, king of Prāgyotisha, Kamauli plates of, ii. 33.
- Vaidyadeva, Pāl general, rule in Assam, vi. 25.
- Vaigai, river in Madura District, Madras, xxiv. 293-294.
- Vaijanāth, temple at Sarsa, Kaira, xxii. 109.
- Vaijāpur, *tāluka* in Aurangābād District, Hydrābād, xxiv. 294.
- Vaijāpur, town in Aurangābād District, Hydrābād, with Muhammadan tomb, xxiv. 294.
- Vaijayanti*, Sanskrit dictionary by Yāda-vaprakāsa (eleventh century), ii. 264.
- Vaijo Khasia of Mitiala, Viro Nāja aided Valas of Bagasra in their feud against Kāthiāwār, xiv. 101.
- Vaikam, town with old temple in Travancore State, Madras, xxiv. 294.
- Vaikrata strata of the Upper Cambrian system, i. 65.
- Vaikunta Ekādasi, festival, held at Śrīrangam, Trichinopoly, xxiii. 108.
- Vaikuntha Perumāl, temple of Vishnu at Conjeeveram, Chingleput, x. 378.
- Vainiwal, Jat clan in Montgomery District, Punjab, xvii. 412.
- Vairāg, village in Sholāpur District, Bombay, xxiv. 294.
- Vairāgya-sataka*, the, collection of Sanskrit aphoristic stanzas by Bhartrihari, ii. 252.
- Vairāta, town in Rājputāna. *See* Bairāt.
- Vairisinha II, Paramāra chief of Mālwa, moved capital to Dhār (end of ninth century), xi. 293.
- Vairowāl, town in Amritsar District, Punjab, xxiv. 294.
- Vaisālī, ancient kingdom of Bihār, xxiv. 294-295; visited by Buddha, vii. 94, xxiv. 294.
- Vaisheshika, Sanskrit system of atomistic philosophy, ii. 255.
- Vaishnava monasteries, at Savanūr, Bombay, xxii. 157; Sonda, North Kanara, xxiii. 82. *See also* Mathas.
- Vaishnavatemples. *See* Vishnu, Temples of.
- Vaishnavas, Hīndu sect, followers of Vishnu, in India generally, i. 423-428; Alwar, Rājputāna, v. 260; Assam, vi. 46; Bengal, vii. 234; Bombay, viii. 307; Central India, ix. 353; Jaipur, Rājputāna, xiii. 388; Kātwā, Burdwan, sacred to, xv. 190; pilgrimages to Khardab, Twenty-four Parganas, xv. 251; Madras, xvi. 263; Mysore, xviii. 203; Nadiā (Baishnabs), xviii. 276; Punjab, xx. 290; United Provinces, xxiv. 171.
- Vaishnavism, i. 423-428; characteristics, 423; its gods, 423; growth of, 424; its reformers and popularizers, 425-426; sects and developments, 426; modern reform, 427-428.
- Vaisya, one of the four original castes or groups, the trading and agricultural classes, i. 332; during Brāhmanical period regarded as mere supporters of the expenses of the sacrificial system, i. 407; trading caste in Hydrābād State, xiii. 247.
- Vaisya or Bais dynasty, Thānesar under (seventh century), xxiii. 305.
- Vaitālā *deul*, temple at Bhubaneswar, Orissa, viii. 150.
- Vaivaswat, the sun, Sūrajānsi Rājputs claim descent from, xxi. 112.
- Vajās, branch of the Rāthor Rājputs, rule at Somnāth (thirteenth century), xxiii. 75.
- Vajirā, petty State in Rewā Kāntha, Bombay, xxi. 290, xxiv. 295.
- Vajra Makuta Rāya, Ratnapuri, Mysore, the ancient capital of, xvi. 132.

- Vajrābhai, hot springs in Thāna District, Bombay, xxiv. 295.
- Vajrapāni, Bodhi-sattwa images in Pāṇḍu Lena caves, Nāsik, xviii. 411.
- Vajra-varāhi, Tāntric goddess, pedestal of statue of, found at Chari, Kāngra, x. 176.
- Vajsur Khāchar, chief of Jasdan, Kāthiāwār (c. 1800), xiv. 66.
- Vakalapūdi, lighthouse off Cocanada, Godāvari, x. 339.
- Vākātaka, ancient Hindu kingdom (fourth to twelfth century) in Berār, vii. 366; Central Provinces, x. 12; capital possibly near Chānda, x. 150; Sātpurā plateau, xxii. 166-167.
- Vakhtāpur, petty State in Mahi Kāntha, Bombay, xvii. 14, xxiv. 295.
- Vakhtāpur, petty State in Rewā Kāntha, Bombay, xxi. 291, xxiv. 295.
- Vakkaleri, inscribed plates, ii. 27-28, 59.
- Vakkaligas, Kanarese cultivating caste, in Coimbatore, x. 360-361. *See also* Wokkaligas.
- Vāl, a bean (*Dolichos Lablab*), cultivated in Baroda, vii. 46, 80; Kolāba, xv. 362; Surat, xxiii. 159; Thāna, xxiii. 296.
- Vala, State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 165, xxiv. 295-296.
- Vala, capital of State in Kāthiāwār, former capital of the Vallabhi dynasty, xxiv. 296.
- Valaiyans, caste, in Madura, xvi. 392; Pudukkottai, Madras, xx. 233.
- Vālam, town in Kadi *prant*, Baroda, xxiv. 296.
- Vālans, artisans, in Cochin, Madras, x. 345.
- Valarpattanam, village and river in Malabar District, Madras, xxiv. 296-297.
- Valas, dominant tribe in Kāthiāwār, Bagasra, vi. 182; Jetpur, xiv. 101; Wadhwan, xxiv. 346.
- Valāsna, petty State in Mahi Kāntha, Bombay, xvii. 13, xxiv. 297.
- Vālavachān, peak in Nelliampathis, Cochin, xix. 5.
- Vālha, village in Poona District, Bombay, legendary home of Vālmiki, xxiv. 297.
- Valiyavana Ridge, in Nelliampathis, Cochin, xix. 5.
- Vallabhāchārya, Telugu Brāhman, settled at Muttra, founder of the cult and literature of Krishna (1479-1531), ii. 421; residence at Benares, vii. 193; temple founded by, at Kherālū, Baroda, xv. 268; head-quarters at Gokul, xvi. 428; placed image of Krishna in temple at Muttra (1495), xviii. 415.
- Vallabhāchāryas, erotic Vaisnavas sect, i. 426; in Bombay Presidency, viii. 307.
- Vallabha-deva, poet-king, headed revival of Tamil literature (end of sixteenth century), ii. 435.
- Vallabhi dynasty (c. 480-790), dominant in Gujārāt, viii. 280; suzerain over Berār, vii. 366; in Cutch, xi. 77; Kāthiāwār, xv. 175.
- Vallam, town with fort and temple in Tanjore District, Madras, usual residence of Collector, xxiv. 297.
- Valle, Della, Italian traveller (early seventeenth century), mention of queen of Olaya, xxiv. 115.
- Vallimalai, inscription, ii. 55.
- Valliūr, town in Tinnevely District, Madras. *See* Vadakku Valliūr.
- Vālmikanāthar, temple at Cheyūr, Chingleput, x. 195.
- Vālmiki, author of the *Rāmāyana*, supposed to have lived at Avani, Mysore, vi. 152; hermitage in Champāran, x. 139; supposed to have bathed at Tarpān Ghāt, Dinājpur, xi. 349; to have lived at Vālha, Poona, xxiv. 297.
- Valuvanād, *tāluk* in Malabar District, Madras. *See* Walavanād.
- Vālva, *tāluka* in Sātāra District, Bombay, xxiv. 297.
- Vālva, village in Sātāra District, Bombay, home of the Marāthā family of Thorāt, xxiv. 298.
- Vāmana, temple at Khajrāho, Bundelkhand, xv. 218.
- Vāmansthali, ancient city near Girmār, Kāthiāwār, xii. 247.
- Vāmbori, town in Ahmadnagar District, Bombay, head-quarters of Mārwarī traders, xxiv. 298.
- Vamsāvalis, or lists of kings, ii. 8-11.
- Vana, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 168, xxiv. 298.
- Vānājī Panditar, erected fort in Pattukottai in honour of Shāhji (1686-7), xx. 76.
- Vānāla, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 168, xxiv. 298.
- Vānamāmalai Jir, head priest of Tengalai sect, *math* at Nānguneri, Tinnevely, xviii. 364.
- Vanarājā, founder of Anhilvāda, Gujārāt (765), v. 381, 382, xx. 24; Pālanpur, xix. 354.
- Vanavāsi, village in North Kanara District, Bombay. *See* Banavāsi.
- Vāndra, town in Thāna District, Bombay. *See* Bāndra.
- Vanga, ancient name for tract in Bengal. *See* Banga.
- Vāngadhra, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 166, xxiv. 298.
- Vāni Vilāsa Veda Śāstra Pāthsāla, school in Pudukkottai, Madras, xx. 240.
- Vānis, name for trading caste in Bombay. *See* Baniās.

- Vāṇiyambādi, town in Salem District, Madras, head-quarters of Labbai traders, xxiv. 298-299.
- Vāṇiyans, oil-pressers, Madras Presidency, xvi. 372.
- Vanjāris, tribe of carriers. *See* Banjārās.
- Vanjhas, hand-loom weavers, in Baroda, vii. 54.
- Vāṅkāner, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay. *See* Wāṅkāner.
- Vāṅkia, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 165, xxiv. 299.
- Vānmāla, petty State in Rewā Kāṇtha, Bombay, xxi. 290, xxiv. 299.
- Vānnānkūli, washerman's pond, at Gangaikondapuram, Trichinopoly, xii. 130.
- Vanod, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 167, xxiv. 299.
- Vansittart, Mr., Governor of Bengal (1763), ii. 479, xx. 56; residence at Bārāsāt turned into jail, vi. 430.
- Vanspall, Dutch Governor of Cochin, refused to surrender Cochin to British (1795), x. 355.
- Vantamurikar, family name of the Desai of Hukeri, Belgaum, xiii. 223.
- Vanthli, town in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, with copper- and ironwork, xxiv. 299.
- Varadarāja, author of Sanskrit grammar, ii. 263.
- Varadarāja temple, Maddūr, Mysore, xvi. 230.
- Varadarājaswāmi, Vaiṣṇava temple at Conjeeveram, Chingleput, x. 378.
- Varāgām, petty State in Mahī Kāṇtha, Bombay, xvii. 13, xxiv. 299.
- Varagu, a small millet (*Paspalum scrobiculatum*), cultivated in North Arcot, v. 410, 427; Chingleput, x. 259; Kallakurchi, South Arcot, xiv. 314; Madura, xvi. 394; Pudukkottai, Madras, xx. 234; Tanjore, xxiii. 233; Trichinopoly, xxiv. 32. *See also* Kodon.
- Varāha Avatār, Boar incarnation of Viṣṇu, xxiv. 109; image at Afsar, Gayā, v. 69; at Eran, Saugor, xii. 25.
- Varāha-mihira, Sanskrit astronomer and geographer (*ab. 587*), ii. 266; mention of people of Konkan, xv. 394; extent of Madhya Desa according to, xvi. 234; mention of Magadha, xvi. 409; of Panchālas, xix. 378; of Saurasenas, xxiii. 150.
- Vārāhi, petty State in Pālanpur Agency, Bombay, xix. 346.
- Vārāhi Devī, block of granite at Devī Dhurā, Almorā, sacred to, xi. 275.
- Vārahmūla, ancient name of Bāramūla, Kashmir, vi. 428.
- Vārāhṅarsingh, temple at Halsi, Belgaum, xiii. 12-13.
- Vārānāsī, ancient name of Benares, vii. 189.
- Varangaon, town in East Khāndesh District, Bombay, xxiv. 299.
- Varddhamān, temple at Nagarbastikere, near Gersoppa, xii. 212.
- Vardhamāna, founder of Jainism (*c. 599-527 B.C.*), i. 414.
- Varha, temple at Pushkar, Rājputāna, xxi. 1.
- Vari, a small millet (*Panicum miliaceum*), iii. 98; cultivated in Ahmadnagar, v. 116; Kadi, Baroda, xiv. 256; Kolāba, xv. 362; Ratnāgiri, xxi. 251; Sātara, xxii. 122; Thāna, xxiii. 296.
- Variga, a small millet (*Panicum pilosum*), cultivated in Nellore, xix. 14.
- Varkkallai, village with temple and mineral springs in Travancore State, Madras, xxiv. 300.
- Vārliis, hill tribe in Bombay Presidency, viii. 304, 305; the Dāngs, xi. 146; Nāsik, xviii. 402; Thāna, xxiii. 294; Tungār hill, Thāna, xxiv. 62.
- Varnish industry, iii. 176.
- Varnol Māl, petty State in Rewā Kāṇtha, Bombay, xxi. 291, xxiv. 300.
- Varnoli Moti, petty State in Rewā Kāṇtha, Bombay, xxi. 291, xxiv. 300.
- Varnoli Nāni, petty State in Rewā Kāṇtha, Bombay, xxiv. 300.
- Varsora, petty State in Mahī Kāṇtha, Bombay, xvii. 13, xxiv. 300.
- Varthema, Ludovico de, visited Aden (1503), v. 12; Gulf of Cambay, xv. 170.
- Vārttikas, Sanskrit grammatical commentary by Kātyāyana, ii. 263.
- Varttirāyiruppu, town in Tinnevely District, Madras, xxiv. 300.
- Varuna, Vedic god of sky and of the waters, i. 403, ii. 213, xxiv. 25.
- Varvāl-Rājura, *tāluk* in Bidar District, Hyderabad, xxiv. 300.
- Vasai, town in Thāna District, Bombay. *See* Bassein.
- Vāsan Sewada, petty State in Rewā Kāṇtha, Bombay, xxi. 290, xxiv. 300.
- Vāsan Virpur, petty State in Rewā Kāṇtha, Bombay, xxi. 290, xxiv. 300.
- Vasanta or Pudu Mantapam, building at Madura, xvi. 406.
- Vasantamma, or Vāsantikā Devī, local reputation at Angadi, Mysore, v. 374.
- Vasāvad, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 169, xxiv. 300.
- Vāsavadattā, Sanskrit romance by Subandhu (*c. 600*), ii. 241.
- Vasishṭa, legendary dispute with Viśhvāmītra, xv. 63.
- Vasishtkund, basin at Devaprayāg, Tehri, xi. 274.
- Vāsithīputa-Pulumāyī, record of, in cave inscription, ii. 47.

- Vāsna, petty State in Mahī Kāntha, Bombay, xvii. 13, xxiv. 300.
- Vāso, town in Baroda, with special industries, xxiv. 300-301.
- Vāsota, historic hill-fort in Sātāra District, Bombay, captured by British (1818), xxiv. 301.
- Vastāra, village in Kadūr District, Mysore, xxiv. 301-302.
- Vastupāla, Jain temple on Mount Abu, Rājputāna, erected by, with his brother Tejapāla, v. 6-7; Jain temple erected by, at Gīrnār, Kāthiāwār, xii. 248.
- Vāsudeo Balwant Phadke, dacoit leader, captured on way to Pandharpur (1879), xix. 391.
- Vāsudeo Pandit, governor of Mandlā under the Peshwā (c. 1790), xvii. 161.
- Vāsudeva or Vasushka, Kushan king (c. 185-225), ii. 112; coins of, ii. 140; in Kashmir, xv. 90; valley of Indus, xix. 149-150; Punjab, xx. 262.
- Vasukalpa Kesari, monuments on Ratnāgiri hill ascribed to, xxi. 258.
- Vāsuki, king, cured of leprosy by bathing in a pool at Bāsima, Berār, vii. 104.
- Vāsuki shrine. *See* Wāsangī.
- Vasuladatta, daughter of Pājota, elopement and marriage with king Udena, xxiv. 113.
- Vāsurna, petty State in the Dāngs, Bombay, xi. 147, xxiv. 302.
- Vasushka, Kushan king. *See* Vāsudeva.
- Vāta, god of wind. *See* Vāyu.
- Vatana, peas (*Pisum sativum*), cultivated in Baroda, vii. 46.
- Vatsa, chief of the Gūjjaras, ruled from Gujārāt to Bengal, driven into Mārwar (c. 800), ix. 337.
- Vaughan, Major J. L., expedition against British villages in the Yūsufzai border (1857), xix. 208.
- Vaux, Deputy-Governor of Bombay (ob. 1697), tomb at mouth of Tāpti, Surat, xxiii. 157.
- Vāv, petty State in Pālanpur Agency, Bombay, xix. 346.
- Vāv, Rānī, well built by Udayamati at Pātan, Baroda, xx. 24.
- Vāvdi Dharvāla, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 166, xxiv. 302.
- Vāvdi Vachhāni, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bombay, xv. 166, xxiv. 302.
- Vāyalpād, *tāluk* in Cuddapah District, Madras, xxiv. 302.
- Vayittiri, village in Malabar District, Madras, centre of coffee and tea-growing industry, xxiv. 302.
- Vāyu or Vāta, Vedic god of wind, ii. 214.
- Vāyū or Hāyū, language of the Tibeto-Himālayan sub-branch, i. 392, 400; spoken in Nepāl, xix. 41-42.
- Vāyu Purāna, the, probably oldest of the Purānas (c. 320), ii. 236-237.
- Vaz, Michael, Archbishop of Goa, converted the Paravans in Tinnevely (c. 1532), xxiii. 368.
- Vedans, agriculturists in Chingleput, x. 257.
- Vedānta, dominant philosophy of Brāhmanism, ii. 254-255.
- Vedānta Desika, saint, worship of, by Vadagalais in Chingleput, x. 257-258.
- Vedāranniyam, canal in Tanjore District, Madras, iii. 358, xxiv. 302.
- Vedāranniyam, town in Tanjore District, Madras, with salt-works, xxiv. 302-303.
- Vedas, the (1500-1000 B.C.), a collection of hymns, prayers, and formulas, i. 402-403, ii. 207-233, viii. 18, xxiv. 146; the Rigveda, ii. 209-227; the three later Vedas, ii. 227-229.
- Vedāvati, river in Southern India. *See* Hagari.
- Vedesvara temple, in Old Talakād, Mysore, xxiii. 209.
- Vedic period of literature (1500-200 B.C.), ii. 207-234; the Vedic accent, 210; Vedic metres, 210-211.
- Vedic religion, transition from, ii. 305-306.
- Vedic theology, i. 403-404.
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- Vegetable oils. *See* Oils, Vegetable.

- Vehar, temple at Dhandhuka, Ahmad-ābād, xi. 286.
- Vejal Vājo, stormed Una-Delvāda, Kāthi-āwār, xxiv. 122.
- Vekaria, petty State in Kāthiāwār, Bom- bay, xv. 169, xxiv. 303.
- Velamas, Telugu caste, in Bīdar, Hyder- ābād, viii. 166; Elgandal, Hyderābād, xii. 7; Kālahasti, North Arcot, xiv. 295; Vizagapatam, xxiv. 328.
- Velans, washermen, in Cochin, Madras, x. 345.
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